THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 300

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00
No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

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" " each additional insertion : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 8 00

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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 2 50
" twenty or more, each : : 2 00
Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Kheshvan, 10th October	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iyar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maunday Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, whitsune	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	"

jal2 mh14 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANDERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 178. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. F. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—234 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

ENGLISH.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
234 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. C.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A.·. K.·. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPHTA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; ——— Sec.·.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.H.·. 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Quick, 32d, Rec.·.

COMMISSARY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

CONFECTIONERIES.

P. H. HEINRICH & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Confectioners

—And—

CANDY MANUFACTURERS!

Dealers in Imported

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fruits, etc.,

No. 236 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, and especially the ladies, that their Spacious and Magnificent Saloon (the largest and finest in the city), IS NOW OPEN. We will furnish

ICE CREAM,
SODA WATERS,
SHERBERT,
CONFECTIONERIES,
PASTRIES,

And all the VARIOUS LUXURIES and DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, and shall spare no pains to make good our establishment the most delightful resort in the city.

We shall continue to

MANUFACTURE PURE CANDIES,

in all their variety—furnished fresh, daily, to the City or Country Trade, in any desirable quality, at low rates.

Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, Vases,

and all descriptions of PASTRIES made to order, by able and skilled confectioners.

L. ROCCO & CO.,
290 and 292 Second Street,
jel tf Corner of Madison.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

DISSOLUTIONS.

Withdrawal.

OWING to continued bad health, I have withdrawn from the house of STRATTON, GOYER & CO., from the 1st instant. Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on the house, would request a continuance of the same to my former partners—they assuming all liabilities, and are intrusted with the closing up of the old business.

S. H. DUNSCOMB.

Memphis, 3d July, 1867.

Referring to the above card, the undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Cotton Factorage business as heretofore, the style of the firm remaining unchanged.

J. T. STRATTON,
C. W. GOYER,
J. H. McDAVITT.

Memphis, 3d July, 1867. jy4 2w

Dissolution.

THE Law Firm of HAYNES, HEATH & LEWIS is this day dissolved. The unfinished business of the firm will have the attention of each of the late members.

Landon C. Haynes has associated with him, in the practice of the law, in all its branches, his son-in-law, Francis D. Stockton, in the firm name of HAYNES & STOCKTON. Robert W. Haynes and the style of their firm is HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, offices in "Vincent's Building," corner East Court and Second streets.

R. R. Heath and A. M. Lewis are associated in the practice of the law, in all its branches, and may be found at the old office, Southeast corner of Second and Union streets, up stairs. The style of their firm is HEATH & LEWIS.

The parties may be consulted, in regard to the old business, at the respective offices.

LANDON C. HAYNES,
R. R. HEATH,
A. M. LEWIS.

June 18, 1867.

NEW LAW FIRM.

LANDON C. HAYNES, FRANCIS D. STOCKTON,
ROBERT W. HAYNES.

HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office—Rooms No. 3, Second Floor, "Vincent's Building,"

CORNER EAST COURT and SECOND STS.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

jel6 1m

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL

—AND—

LUMBER YARD,

No. 212 Adams Street,

East of Bayou Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.

Russell, Grove & Co., Proprietors,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, for CASH, every

Variety of Builders' Material,

consisting in Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Dressed and Undressed, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Lattice and Stair Material and Framing Lumber of all kinds, Shingles, Lathes, etc., etc.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

jy11

EDDINS & CO.,

Saw Mill,

IN REAR OF THE NEW JAIL,

On Wolf River, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have always on hand LUMBER, SAWED LATHS, SHINGLES and SAW-DUST, at the Lowest Market Price.

GEO. W. CHEEK & CO., JAMES A. WIGGS.

WIGGS, CHEEK & CO.,

SAW MILL.

HAVING erected a Saw Mill on

MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS PROPERTY,

Near mouth of Wolf River, we are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of

FRAMING LUMBER.

We have, also,

Dressed Flooring of Best Yellow Pine,

OFFICE—195 Main Street, in store of W. B. Knight, or at the Mill.

LUMBER.

Shingles,
Doors,
Sash,
Blinds.

CHEAPER than HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THIS PLACE BEFORE.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,

(Successors to Thos. J. Rice),

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front and Levee.

jy7

LUMBER, LUMBER.

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND, AND

Prices Reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

Also, Cedar Posts and Fencing, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash and Blinds, at LOW FIGURES.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.

jy2 2w Foot of Washington street.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS, 174 Madison street, on the bayou. Commission Merchants and Contractors will find it to their interest to give us a call. We keep all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc., Etc.

ap12 6m

TAILORING, SCOURING

J. C. THRALL & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 19 JEFFERSON STREET.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF

Cloths & Cassimeres Just Received.

☞ WM. ROGERS, formerly with Messrs. Power & McGeoy, can be found here ready to wait upon his old and new customers.

my1 3m

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,

—AND—

REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

mar1

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

216 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—No responsibility for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WATCHES---JEWELRY.

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

Jewelry,

Silver and Plated-Ware; Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers,

275 MAIN STREET,

Opp. South Court St. MEMPHIS, TENN.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,

JEWELRY,

SPECTACLES,

NO. 190 MAIN STREET.

Repairing Done and Warranted.

Orders left for CLOCK REPAIRING will be called for and returned free of charge.

ap6 3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

nov26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, ripos, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. je15

$2000 REWARD!

OFFICE MEMPHIS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, } MEMPHIS, TENN., June 4, 1867. }

IN order to more effectually suppress incendiarism within the city of Memphis, a reward of

Two Thousand Dollars

will be paid by the Memphis Board of Underwriters to any policeman or other persons who shall procure the arrest and legal conviction of any person or persons guilty of firing any premises insured by any of the Insurance Companies comprising this Board.

jel tf BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

MEMPHIS:

FRIDAY, : : : : : JULY 19, 1867

THE ANDERSONVILLE LEAGUE.

We see it circumstantially stated in a Northern journal that a secret association styled the AndersonVille League, exists in the Northern States, composed of men who were prisoners of war to the Confederate States, the members of which are sworn to assassinate President DAVIS, wherever he may be found on American soil, in revenge for the sufferings of Federal prisoners at Andersonville.

And yet the New York *Times* speaks of the administration of Mr. Monroe as "the era of good feeling," and gravely submits that the present is a *fitting* time for reviving that era, and forgetting and burying out of sight all of the bitterness caused by the war.

It would be *very* creditable to the Northern States for President DAVIS to be assassinated within their limits,—almost as creditable as the murder of MAXIMILIAN by the half-breed Indians called Mexicans.

As to the sufferings of the prisoners at Andersonville, all the malice, ingenuity and industry of Minister of Injustice HOLT, aided by CONOVER, and the attempt to bribe WIRZ, have signally failed to produce the *least* testimony to show that President DAVIS was cognizant of any inhumanities practised there. If Mr. DAVIS should be assassinated by the Andersonville League, there will probably be a more searching investigation than has yet been entered on, of the whole matter of the treatment of prisoners, North and South, and as to the parties who are *really* responsible for the sufferings of Union prisoners whom the Confederate Government offered to treat at Washington, without exchange or equivalent.

On this subject we take the following article from a late number of the St. Louis *Republican*. When the New York *Times* stated, on the 31st of May last, that "nobody on either side ever pretended for a moment" that Confederate prisoners ever died or suffered in Northern prisons, it stated what it certainly knew to be false, since such charges were made, during the war, in the New York papers, as to the treatment of prisoners at Elmira, and over and over again, in 1865, in the New York *News*, as to cruelties practiced at other prisons. If we are not *greatly* mistaken, some statements of that sort, made by Englishmen, were published in the *Times* itself. We know there were such charges noticed by the *Tribune*.

THE TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS BY THE UNION AUTHORITIES.

Much has been said concerning the brutal and cruel treatment experienced by federal prisoners in Confederate prisons. That there was suffering, starvation and death, there is no doubt, and Secretary Stanton is responsible for the death of many a husband, father, son and brother, because, with a pen as diabolic, he refused to exchange the prisoners in his hands for those held in the south, though often implored to do it. He preferred to let mothers' citizens pine away and rot and die, rather than furnish a few thousand rebel prisoners to fill up southern armies. The printed official reports from our own war department show that an immense number of rebel prisoners died in northern prisons. The number exceeds that of federal prisoners dying in southern prisons. Rebel journals, when the report was published, passed it by without a comment. Northern journals have boasted of the humane treatment enjoyed by rebel prisoners, and have denied that there was either neglect, brutality or cruelty in the conduct of those charged with the custody of the rebels. Keenly alive to the criminality of rebel officers in charge of Andersonville and other southern prisons, they have demanded their trial and execution, and Wirz was tried and hung. But have they ever called for the trial and execution of such men as are described in the letter which we print below, which we take from the radical paper, the New York *Times*, of the 28th of June? It appears, from that letter, written by one whose respectability and responsibility the *Times* vouches for, that deaths by freezing, by starvation and neglect were common in northern prisons. Gaunt skeletons, walking about like ghosts, were not seen in Andersonville alone. It was not there only that they rotted away in disease. It was not rebel officers only who beat and maimed and killed prisoners with clubs, and sabres, and muskets. Union officers did the same. No tale of Andersonville is more horrible than this told by one who was an eye witness of the ghastly scenes in northern prisons. The north has had the advantage of the south in presenting facts calculated to inspire hatred of the south, while concealing equally disgraceful facts concerning the north. They had the newspapers and the pictorials, and with these they exaggerated the tales of rebel cruelty and blackened southern character. We are sorry to admit that there was foundation for it all; for it is degrading to the American name. But it is not more so than the inhumanity to helpless and defenseless prisoners practiced by northern jailors, whose crimes merit punishment not less than those charged upon Wirz.

Here is the letter from the *Times*:

FEMALE COLLEGE, }
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, June 18, 1867. }

To the Editor of the Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of 21st ult., in which, replying to some remarks of the Richmond *Enquirer* in regard to the treatment of prisoners, it is said:

"Nobody on either side ever pretended for a moment that the rebel prisoners ever died in our hands or ever seriously suffered for lack of food or clothing or shelter. No such charge has ever been made."

Will you then permit such charges to be made through your columns? I was captured in October, 1864, and spent six months in Camp Morton. In March, 1864, I was removed to Fort Delaware, where I remained until June, 1865. The winter of 1863-4 is well-known to have been intensely severe.

Many rebel prisoners, to my own knowledge, spent that winter without a blanket, and in the scant and ragged summer clothing worn when captured. The barracks were the old cattle sheds used when the prison was a fair ground, and open enough for the winter winds to sweep through freely. Scores of the men in the dead of winter slept in these sheds, upon the bare ground, without covering, huddling together like hogs to keep from freezing.

It is well known to hundreds now living that several died, actually frozen to death, while a large number were badly frost bitten as to be lamed for life.

During the larger portion of this time the hospital arrangements were shamefully deficient, and by many of the surgeons and attendants the sick were not only neglected but most inhumanly treated.

Men barely able to crawl, through weakness from insufficient food and disease consequent upon exposure, were forced, in the severest winter weather, to stand at roll call for two and often three or more hours in line, like soldiers on dress parade, and cursed like brutes or beaten over the heads with sabres or clubs, and sometimes shot at for moving a little to keep from freezing. In several instances prisoners were shot on the most frivolous pretexts. A quiet orderly man, an Englishman named Coats, belonging to my division, was murdered in cold blood by a private of the invalid corps named Baker, who was on guard.

Instead of being tried and punished, Baker, though a private, was sent next morning into camp to take charge as sergeant of our division, in which position he hoped upon the defenseless men every indignity that so inhuman a wretch could devise.

At the very time that such an outcry was raised about the mortality among northern soldiers in southern prisons, the inmates of Camp Morton knew the mortality then in proportion to the number of men to be several per cent greater.

At Fort Delaware our barracks were more comfortable, but the rations were miserably insufficient, and prisoners who could not obtain money from friends with which to purchase extra supplies from the sutlers, suffered the pangs of hunger night and day, and reduced to skeletons, and eaten up by scurvy from scanty and unwholesome food, fell ready victims to disease, and died by hundreds.

At the close of the war, of about 7000 men in one pen, fully one-half, if not three fourths, were but walking skeletons, hundreds of them ruined for life with scurvy.

It was a daily occurrence for numbers of the men to be beaten over the head with a bludgeon, or kept for hours tied by the thumbs in most agonizing torture. A Dutch lieutenant, Dietz, in charge of our pen, was for weeks in the habit of coming in with a large cowhide and lashing the men most unmercifully—in one instance cutting a gash in the face of an Alabamian named Pardue, in which your finger could have been laid.

It was no uncommon thing for the guard, upon the slightest pretext, to fire into the quarters in which were 300 or 400 men, and several prisoners were needlessly and recklessly killed by them.

The above, and the half has not been told, are plain, unexaggerated facts which can be substantiated by most unquestionable testimony, and for the truth of which I pledge my character and reputation as a minister of the gospel.

I request the insertion of this as an act of justice. J. G. WILSON,
President of Huntsville Female College.

This letter comes from a source so respectable and responsible, and its statements are so specific, that we have no hesitation in publishing it. Our government has no excuse for inhumanity to the prisoners it captured during the war, and its honor is involved in punishing with just severity all instances of such cruelty on the part of its agents as are specified above.—*Ed. Times.*

We content ourselves, for the present, with appending the following letter, which we find in the Toronto *Leader*. But we shall recur to the subject again:

To the Editor of the Leader:

SIR: The enclosed is from the New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult. Testing credulity, as that journal and its contemporaries are prone to do, its editor, it seems, ventured the assertion which the writer of the letter has so fully exploded.

In October, 1864, at a bazaar then held in Liverpool, more than twenty thousand pounds sterling were contributed by the generosity of the people of England for the relief of destitute and suffering Confederates, held as prisoners of war, in the north of the United States. What those sufferings were, are told in this letter, and from a source which even the editor of the *Times* vouches for as "respectable and responsible." It will be remembered, perhaps, that Lord Wharncliffe, as the representative of a committee, asked the permission of Mr. Seward to make that fund available to the relief of the prisoners then suffering as depicted below, in northern prisons. His lordship's benevolent request met with a rude and repulsive refusal, Mr. Seward alleging that it was insulting to his government to assume that prisoners of war in its hands were not properly furnished with everything necessary to their condition. The fund, however, safely reached the prisoners through private channels by the energy and purpose of those having charge of it. Captain Wirz, a subaltern in feeble health, was put to death by sentence of a military commission, at Washington, for alleged inhumanity to northern prisoners of war at Andersonville, in Georgia, upon evidence palpably manipulated by those conducting the prosecution. Private "Baker," mentioned in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Wilson, was promoted in the northern service for the murder of an Englishman, a prisoner named Coats, and the Dutch lieutenant continued in charge of the prisoners at Fort Delaware because of his brutality toward them.

I submit Mr. Wilson's letter to you for publication as a contribution toward the history of the "best government on earth."

Yours, respectfully,
A CONFEDERATE IN EXILE.

Niagara, C. W., July 1, 1867.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The session of congress will be very short—not, perhaps, more than a week longer. The majority will not take up any other subject of legislation than such as is involved in reconstruction. The impeachment and confiscation business foreshadowed.

The great purpose of the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, from the reconstruction committee, seems to be to reduce the number of voters south. The purpose in this kind of legislation is obvious enough: to ensure the success of the republican party. But a very important fact is overlooked by the promoters of the Stevens bill, to-wit: that the southern people have manifested no anxiety to vote, as is evidenced by the negligence on the part of the whites in reference to registration. Hence some eloquent man remarks upon Stevens' bill, that it goes on a wrong theory; that instead of preventing people from voting, it should rather go on the opposite tact, and try to induce them to vote. Some of the more violent men are not content with Stevens' bill, but no essential change will be made in it. The republicans expect to carry the southern states, and this makes them much more liberal towards the south. You may be certain that nothing worse than the Stevens bill will pass. The great idea with the republican leaders is to drive from office south, all who took an active part in secession. By putting the state organizations as well as the federal government on the side of the republican party, they hope to wield such a power over public opinion south as to make their party irresistible; hence they put all state offices at the disposition of the military commanders, and the intention of the republican leaders is to have this power exercised; at least in regard to the more important offices.

There is a strong opposition of opinion in regard to Maximilian's execution. Some of the radical press, who have been crying out for the execution of Mr. Davis and other Confederate officials, are trying to train public opinion to look favorably on this murder of prisoners. But there is a very large dissent in the republican party to this bloody programme. Two or three of the senators, who are not considered very striking intellectual ornaments to that body, have intimated a desire to congratulate republicanism for the murder of a prince; but this is not the sentiment of the majority of the senate. On the contrary, the majority of the senate, I learn, are very greatly disgusted with the Juarez government for this unnecessary cruelty. Undoubtedly this execution has stirred up a strong feeling in this country against the present Mexican authorities, and many persons express a hope that a new revolution may drive Juarez from power. It is thought that a pronunciamento against the Juarez government will be promoted at an early day, by influences from this country, and that the money will be liberally furnished from Europe. Certainly the entire want of consideration expressed by the conduct of the present government of Mexico, on the occasion of the recent intervention by the United States in favor of mercy to Maximilian, has cooled the sympathy of the government of the United States for the Juarez government. The opinion of men best competent to judge is, that Mexico is rapidly destined to again be rocked in a new and fiercer revolution than ever, and a feeling of despair is growing up in the minds of the most intelligent persons in this country, that there is no hope for the regeneration of Mexico by Mexicans. When this opinion becomes generally received in the United States, we will not be far off from the adoption of a very rigorous policy towards Mexico, involving a kind of protectorate. A United States ship of war has already been sent to the Gulf of Mexico to reclaim Santa Anna, if he is still alive.

The resolution of Gen. Butler, which passed the house, to investigate the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is intended to keep up this subject, and utilize it as much as possible for continuing prejudice against the south. The pretence that Mr. Davis or any Confederate officials had anything to do with the assassination is ridiculous, though it may be proved by perjured witnesses.

* * *

STATE ITEMS.

—Brownlow has disfranchised thirteen counties in the state since the beginning of spring—Giles being the latest—and resorted to other equally patent illegalities to secure his re-election, but notwithstanding, there is good grounds for hoping Etheridge will be our next Governor. The negroes composing a recent public meeting at Nashville, adopted conservative resolutions, and this proper sense of their best interests in the future is steadily gaining ground in many localities. Some of our exchanges speak of a negro secret society in this state, whose members are sworn to murder any freedman who votes against Brownlow; but this is the most nonsensical of all the efforts at intimidation yet attempted, since all experience has shown that "threatened men live long," and these rascals so loud in menaces, instigated by loyal leaguers and other yankee incendiary teachers are precisely the class who will desert their northern friends as soon as their hopes and wishes are disappointed, as they must be, with regard to confiscation and distribution of lands, and the other bribes promised as a recompense for their votes in support of radicalism; and then they will be glad to affiliate again with the more sensible of their brethren who preferred old and tried friends to republican demagogues, who had to reach office through their suffrages, however fraudulently obtained; but who are unwilling that a black man should hold any office whatever.

—Crop accounts throughout the state continue hopeful, and in cereals, especially, the farmers have been signally blessed.

—Hon. John Bell, residing at Cumberland iron works, is reported dangerously ill.

—Col. Hough, assistant adjutant general on Thomas' staff, has gone to East Tennessee to investigate the doings of Brownlow's militia, and will make an impartial report for the information and guidance of that general.

—A secret society has been organized at Knoxville, the members of which are pledged for the repudiation of the national debt.

—The number of English laborers is set down at 11,018,616 and their annual income is estimated in the aggregate at $2,000,000,000 in gold. This is at least $340,000,000 more than the total incomes of the richer classes, who are so much more liberally represented in parliament and the government.

BREVITIES.

—The Washington and Lee associations have now in charge twenty-nine widows and seventy orphans.

—At Paris the czar was presented with a Bible printed in 147 tongues.

—Some miserable miscreants in Worcester hung out the black flag on the approach of the presidential party.

—The seven year locusts have appeared in portions of New Jersey.

—A new five-story hotel, to be called the Atlantic, and to cost $100,000, is to be built at Norfolk, Va.

—In West Virginia, no man can practice his profession, bring a suit or vote, who cannot take the iron-clad.

—The bishops of the Methodist church, south, have designated Friday, the 16th of August, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is strongly urged by Gen. Grant for the Mexican mission.

—An Austrain sailor has been sentenced to receive 1000 blows with a stick.

—A drunken woman in Cleveland had on $5,000 in diamonds when arrested.

—The negro Fred. Douglass spoke in Portsmouth 4th of July.

—The nett receipts of the Washington and Lee bazzar and tableaux in Norfolk amounted to $1,914.13.

—An exchange avers Memphis has had eight duels since 1865.

—Roaches are exterminated by scattering a handful of fresh cucumber parings about the house.

—The oil of pennyroyal will keep musquitoes out of a room, if scattered about in small quantities.

—Ink made from India rubber is the latest invention. It will be used mainly by writers who are inclined to "stretch a story."

—No fly will light on the window which has been washed with water in which a little garlick has been boiled.

—A Paris correspondent estimates the number of visitors at that city at 600,000, and says they spend $1,000,000 a day on an average.

—A bridal dress in Paris cost 12,000 francs. It was white silk, scolloped, bordered, satined, flounced, laced, trimmed with pearls, and made with a peplum.

—George Jones, of the New York *Times*, lately pulled Cyrus W. Field's nose, for neglecting to apologise for calling said Jones a liar, at the telegraph dinner last week.

—Advices from California represent the Central Pacific railroad tunnel across the Sierra Nevada range as nearly completed, and the trains will be running into Nevada in autumn. The earnings upon ninety-four miles for June were $122,000 in gold; expenses, $22,000.

—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that at a constable's sale in that place a horse was sold on execution for four dollars. The cost of keeping the horse, while the suit was in progress, was twenty-four dollars.

—The thermometer at Columbus, Ohio, on the first instant, stood at 103 in the shade.

—The banjo championship of the United States and four hundred dollars were won by Dick McGowan, of Pittsburg, in a recent match at that city with Charley Howard, of New York.

—It is said that some of the New York bouquet girls clear five dollars a day in fine weather.

—Ben. Perly Poore, who was an attache to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, within five years from the time he was a printer's boy, has dined with the king of the French, with Victoria and Albert, and with the king of the Belgians, and also danced with Poor Carlotta," who was then a girl.

—A wedding was recently spoiled in Schenectady by a long lost husband stepping into the carriage with the blushing bride, and insisting that if any marrying was to be done he should have the precedence.

—The well known French financier, M. Emile Periere, is president of twelve or fifteen joint stock companies, the aggregate capital of which is $148,000,000. His influence in Paris may be imagined.

—Holland is said to be negotiating for the sale of its colony of Dutch Guiana to England, but England holds off on account of the high price. This colony is a constant loss to the Dutch treasury, and is in the market for a purchaser.

—The Chevalier, Henry Wycoff, is out in a letter defending the Emperor Napoleon against the charge of deserting Maximilian. It will take many such letters backed up by the best evidence to remove the stain of Maximilian's blood from the skirts of Napoleon.

—Work has been resumed on the magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral on Fifth avenue, New York, projected by Archbishop Hughes, the corner stone of which was laid August 15, 1858. Its extreme length will be 325 feet; extreme breadth, 174 feet; general breadth, 132 feet. It is to cost four millions of dollars.

—An ingenious French chemist proposes, in view of the supply of coal in Europe being soon exhausted, that human bodies should be utilized for the purpose of illumination. He says that a corpse of ordinary size would be worth about eight francs for the gas it would afford.

—Scott county, Iowa, pays fifteen cents each for the scalps of gophers killed in that county. On the 29th ultimo the boys brought in two hundred and eighty-three, and, it is said, during the month the county clerk had paid out more than one hundred dollars for gopher scalps.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: In some of the towns in western Massachusetts a thriving business is carried on in the sale of cabbage plants. The customers are said to call at a very early hour in the morning. The most curious part of the transaction is that the customers all bring *jugs or bottles* to get their *cabbage plants* in!

—Baron de Rothschild has just given $450 for a male cock pheasant peacock, brought recently from China. There is but one other like bird (and it is a hen) in Europe, and it belongs to the Zoological garden at Antwerp. Baron de Rothschild may gratify his whims. He is the banker of all the crowned heads who visit Paris, and his commissions must amount to an enormous sum.

—Put the ice into a deep dish, cover it with a plate, then place the dish on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, and by this means exclude the external air. Feathers are well known non-conductors of heat, and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. He (not she) states that he has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days. The plan is simple, and within the reach of every household.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

—The *Caucasian* says an elderly lady by the name of Susan A. New, the mother of John D. and Lewis S. New, of Lexington, and an old resident of Lafayette county, was accidentally shot and killed, early on the morning of the 4th, in her room at the residence of Mr. John D. New.

—The Union church, ten miles south of Potosi, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Two thieves and murderers were taken from the sheriff and lynched in Warren county a few days ago. They were named Allen Conner and Joe Jones, and, besides recent thefts of horses, were clearly implicated in more than one murder.

—The *Statesman* says: For many years the existence of a spring in the University campus in this place has been known, but the grounds being unimproved, and the ravine in the banks of which the spring is found being overgrown with grass, it has attracted no special attention from our people, further than that it was known not to afford limestone water. Recently an analysis was made by Dr. Norwood, our eminent and learned professor of natural science, and Dr. Littleton, who so worthily and ably fills the chair of chemistry in the Washington University at St. Louis, and they concur in the opinion that it is a chalybeate spring, which has no superior anywhere in the country. These waters are highly beneficial to invalids, and many in this place are already partaking of them morning and evening. There can be no question they will attain a wide spread and deserved celebrity for their medicinal virtues, and just as little that Columbia and the plerian and chalybeate springs gushing forth in the same campus, will become, not only the Athens, but the Saratoga of the state.

GEORGIA NEWS.

—The Atlanta *Era* is gratified to say that the crops throughout Middle Georgia are in a flourishing condition, and such a wheat crop has not been harvested within the memory of the oldest farmers.

—The legislature, at its last annual session, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, directed the governor to draw his warrant on the treasury in favor of Miss Mary A. Green, Mrs. Phœbe Pember, and Mrs. Charles Williams, as trustees of the "memorial association of Georgia," for the sum of four thousand dollars to complete the cemetery at Resaca, and the removal and interment of the Confederate dead on the battle fields of Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, and along the line of Sherman's march, upon either battlefields or places most convenient thereto.

Marietta has been selected for the re-interment of our gallant dead, and active measures are in progress to carry out the patriotic purposes of the state legislature. As our dead are estimated to reach 50,000, at $7 each the cost will be $35,000, and the balance needed—$31,000—it is believed will be secured by individual and private contributions. The land required for this worthy object, has been donated by a gentleman of that place and is in the near vicinity of Marietta.

—The registration throughout the state, as far as completed, shows a large and increasing majority of negroes.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, July 18—A fire occurred at North Point, New Jersey, yesterday morning, which destroyed property to the value of about $800,000. The insurance is probably one-fourth of that amount.

A special to the *Times* says letters from New Orleans state that Gen. Sheridan will soon issue an order removing the entire body of office-holders in Texas, with the exception, probably, of a few who hold positions of minor importance. Judge Paschall will probably be appointed governor, in place of Throckmorton, the present incumbent.

A Havana letter says the hospitals in that city are crowded with yellow fever patients. No cases have as yet been reported in Jamaica.

MONTREAL, July 18.—At the Paris exposition Canada carried off three gold, thirteen silver and twenty-nine bronze medals, besides forty-three honorable mentions.

QUEBEC, July 18.—Mr. Chevaux has succeeded in forming the new administration as follows: Mr. Charear, premier secretary and registrar; Mr. Dunken, treasurer; Mr. Ourmet, attorney-general; Mr. Archambault, commissioner of crown lands; Mr. Deburcherville, speaker of the legislative council; Mr. Irvine solicitor-general. The salaries of the above officers will be $3000 each, except the premier, who will receive $4000, and the solicitor-general, who will get $1000.

LONDON, July 17.—The great naval review in honor of Abdal Azzis, sultan of Turkey, took place to-day, off Spithead. It was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters. The entire squadron numbers eighty vessels—ships, yachts and tenders. The vessels of war proper embrace the following ships: Ironclads—Manitou, 26 guns; Achilles, 26 guns; Lord Clyde, 23 guns; Bellerophon, 14 guns; Warrior, 32 guns; Black Prince, 41 guns; Valiant, 34 guns; Pallas, 26 guns; Royal Sovereign (turret ship), 5 guns; Prince Albert (turret ship), 4 guns; Wivern (turret ship), 4 guns; Research, 4 guns; Viper (screw), 2 guns; Vixen (screw), 2 guns; Water Witch (hydraulic propeller), 4 guns. Wooden squadron—Victoria, 102 guns; Duncan, 81 guns; Darel, 81 guns; Revenge, 73 guns; Royal George, 72 guns; St. George, 72 guns; Irresistible, 60 guns; Lion, 60 guns; Princess Royal, 73 guns; Mersey, 37 guns; Tiffey, 34 guns; Liverpool, 35 guns; Phebe, 35 guns; Sylla, 21 guns; Terrible (paddle), 19 guns; Gladiator (paddle), 6 guns; Nymph, 4 guns; Dolphin, 4 guns; wooden gunboats Lea, Stark, Yancey, Pigeon, Redwing, Clinker, Bullfrog, Seneca, Oswell, Magnet, Pheasant and

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JULY 19, 1867

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J. D Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
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J. R. Kennady, agent, Fort Smith, Ark.
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TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavour, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail, but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will hereafter appear every Saturday, and on every Sunday reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still retain its support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed to the YORK OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
COL. CHARLES S. CAMERON.
Of Shelby County.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
HON. JOHN W. SMITH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HON. DAN ABLE,
HON. W. W. COLEMAN.

FOR FLOATER,
GEN. P. B. GLENN.

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES; FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning; Obedience to and maintenance of all laws, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENT of Military Despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commissions, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON GEN TOOMBS.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the letter of General TOOMBS, which our readers have perused, and says:

Gen. Toombs is emphatically of that Bourbon school which persists in learning nothing and forgetting nothing, but this does not relieve him from the obligations of good faith. He is probably a paroled prisoner of war; he is at all events a defeated rebel, who has voluntarily sought and received the protection of the government he fought to overthrow. We submit that his embarking, while thus situated, in a new political campaign in behalf of "the principles for which I fought," is not consistent with that sense of personal honor which befits a soldier.

Why should not General TOOMBS still endeavour to sustain the doctrine of State Rights, with the assistance of the Democratic party of the Northwest, if he pleases? The Constitution has not been changed. It is still what it was when it was made. What is there inconsistent with his personal honour as a soldier, in his endeavouring to induce the people of Georgia to adhere to their old and true political faith? Is that a crime, or is there anything disgraceful in it? The Northern States have neither won from us nor purchased of us our opinions, nor made the truth a lie.

The *Tribune* concludes thus:

Such men as Gen. Toombs—we trust they are diminishing in number—are the most formidable obstacles to a restoration of the South to self-government and representation in congress. They furnish whole magazines of text and argument to those at the north who would deal harshly with the south. He is a living proof that there are still men at the south unfit to vote or hold office in a restored union. All that magnanimity and policy can urge in favor of enfranchising all who were rebels is cogently answered by one of his letters.

We respectfully suggest to Gen. Toombs, and to all southerners of like impulses, that they keep quiet for the present. They are doing harm to thousands whom they have neither right nor disposition to injure. Fully reconstructed on a basis of impartial suffrage, the country need not fear them; just at present, each of them is detrimental—a nuisance and an infestation. Let them be admonished to "dry up," until the country is better prepared to treat perverseness so obstinate and irrational with good-natured, contemptuous toleration. Then if any one sees fit to avow himself a nullifier, or an idolator, or a worshiper of eels and crocodiles, so be it. For the present, the people can be far better employed than in listening to one who does not seem to comprehend that nullification and secession are played out.

That sort of rigmarole is simply contemptible, if the paper which announces that it is by and by to become the greatest journal in the world. Undoubtedly Radicalism wants its measures and impolicy discussed as little as possible. It is very convenient to assume that the war has settled the construction of the Constitution. It has settled nothing, except that the North is stronger than the South. It has not settled that a falsehood is stronger than the truth. It has not changed the Constitution; and when Power undertakes to repress opinion, it only becomes a tyrannical persecutor, with the certainty of utter failure. Either the Nation will drift through anarchy into an Empire, or an immense reaction will take place, and the doctrine of State rights become more powerful and general than ever it was. In this lies the only salvation of the country. We have the right to keep burning the fires on the altars of Truth; and we wish that more bold and great men like ROBERT TOOMBS were devoted to that sacred duty. The persecuted faith lives in the hearts of its adherents; and if its utterance is prohibited, it grows secretly and silently into power. The States *were* Sovereign, and the Constitution *was* a compact between them.

A GRIM SARCASM.

Mr. FOWLER, the Radical Senator from this beautifully Republican State of Tennessee, in which the Governor can disfranchise whole counties with a stroke of the pen, offered a resolution, the other day, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the provision of the Constitution requiring Congress to guarantee a republican form of government, etc. Objected to, and lies over.

THE MILITARY DESPOTISMS.

The following is the text of the new bill to perfect the Military Despotisms established over the subjugated Provinces of the United States, as reported by a committee of Conference and passed by both Houses of Congress:

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of March 2, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal state governments, and that, if continued at all, were to be continued subject, in all respects, to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of congress.

SEC. 2. That the commanders of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the general of the army of the United States, and have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of the commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and exercise of official powers any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called state or government thereof; and upon suspension or removal of such commander, subject to the approval of the general aforesaid, he shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other persons to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC. 3. The general of the army of the United States shall be intrusted with all the powers of suspension, removal or appointment, granted in the preceding section (district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who shall use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," passed March 23 1869, and the facilitate registration therein, passed March 23d 1867, shall have the power and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to require such proof and make such informal oath as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, add the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered by either board unless said board also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, or to any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter prescribed, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general for the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list, proof in person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person shall have been a member of any legislature of any state, or has held any executive or judicial office in any state, or whether he has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office before the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, he shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other persons to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC. 7. That the general of the army of the United States shall be intrusted with all the powers of suspension, removal or appointment, granted in the preceding section (district commanders.

SEC. 8. That the members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military district, under any so-called state or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander or member of the board of registration or any officer or appointee under them, shall be disqualified his action by any opinion of any civil officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and appoint another in his place and fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intent thereof may fully and perfectly be carried out.

The first section of this act is a mere nullity. It is not legislation. A declaration by a legislative body that the true intent and meaning of a former law was so and so, is not a *law*, but an attempt to usurp and exercise the judicial power. The intent and meaning of the former law must still be ascertained by *its own* provisions, and the subsequent declaration is mere idle wind. A Legislature cannot authoritatively declare what the law *is or has* been, but only what it *shall be*. *Ogden vs. Blackledge*, 2 *Cranch*, 272.

A mandate of the Legislature to the judiciary, directing what construction shall be placed on existing statutes, is an assumption of judicial power, and unconstitutional. *The Governor vs. Porter*, 5 *Humphreys*, 165.

The rule is different in England, where Parliament is omnipotent; but in this country, where the powers of governments are divided between the different departments, by limits that cannot be over-passed, a declaratory act can have no effect as to the past, at least so as to effect vested rights; and it is an improper mode of legislative action. As the Chancellor said, in *Salters vs. Tobias*, 3 *Paige*, 345, such an act cannot "change the rule of construction as to a pre-existing law. Courts will treat such laws with all the respect that is due to them *as an expression of the opinions of the individual Members of the Legislature*, as to what the rule of law previously was. But beyond that they can have no binding effect; and if the Judge is satisfied the legislative construction is wrong, he is bound to disregard it."

The Second and Third Sections confer on the Despots in command of districts, subject to the approval of the General of the Army, and to the General himself, power to remove and appoint any and all civil officers of the State Governments.

All persons who have ever been "civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of State, or for administration of justice," or members of a State Legislature, whether they have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or not, if they "engaged in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof," are disfranchised, and cannot register or vote, although pardoned or amnestied by the President. And *unlimited* power is given the Boards of Registration to strike from the registration lists any names they please, if they are satisfied that such persons are not qualified to vote.

No District Commander, or member of a Board of Registration, or any officer or appointee under them, is to be bound in his action "by any opinion of any civil officers of the United States."

And, although the provisions of the law are in derogation of private rights, and penal in their character, they are, contrary to the universal and just rule of law, to be construed *liberally*.

The New York *Tribune*, which is one of the Metropolitan censors of Congress and Adviser-in-Chief of the Government, pronounces that the bill leaves little room for improvement. The Cæsars who rule the Provinces are made absolute, and relieved of all control, either of law or military subordination, and are rewarded for the grossest usurpations by votes of thanks.

The *National Intelligencer* says:

Step by step, the boisterous, yet insidious—the swift, yet cautious—advance has been made, from a few irregularities of speech in the autumn following the war, in which the evangel of the general heart was met by an irresponsible expression, here and there, of discontent with the public sentiment, on, up, through exclusion of southern states, under pretense of investigating the fitness of representatives; the enactment of the freedmen's bureau, on pretense of easing off the burden of the freedmen; the enactment of the civil rights bill, with loud and general disclaimers of all intent of effecting political rights, lead off at suffrage; the passage of the subversion bills of last March, prostrating the States, but disclaiming all idea of destroying them, or of making them wholly dependent upon the military will, and declaring, with all possible solemnity, and in a blazoned form, that the only object was the restoration of the states as states of the union, through all this have the people indulged these machinators, until now, they have brought the country a fresh issue.

DRAKE, of Missouri, who has at least one quality of the genuine Muscovy, pertinacity and the power of endurance in slow pursuit of what promises to gratify a passion or effect a cherished purpose, said lately in the Senate: "Do not let us go away and leave the miserable foolories and hideous monstrosities of state-rights to return again to plague us."

The Bill which has now become as much a *law*, as any act of despotism and usurpation *can*, in a country which still has a written Republican Constitution, has been conceived in the interest of that "desperate and unprincipled adventure" of its authors, which has for its aim the subversion of the Government, and the substitution of a consolidated Imperialism in the stead of Constitutional liberty.

The act virtually abolishes the Executive office. The President was already only an officer tolerated by Congress, so long as he was content humbly to receive its orders, submit to its scourgings, and execute its edicts, which some overpowering consideration, (GOD knows what), *compelled* him assiduously and tamely to do. The act tears away from the President, and confiscates as lawful prize, his powers, both as the Chief Magistrate of the Union and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He becomes less respectable than a Police Constable. If he can be deprived of his legitimate powers over his subalterns in the Provinces, he may be made the mere shadow of a President in all the States. The *Intelligencer* says that "if the bill becomes such a law as he will feel himself bound to execute, he must become the Executive of his own displacement." The '*if*' is surplusage. He will execute the law, as he executed Mrs. SURRATT, and brained the Writ of Habeas Corpus with the mace of Executive Despotism. He is already only the Administrator *de bonis non* of the office of President. He is bankrupt of power, influence and public consideration: because, according to his own broad admission, he is hourly violating his oath to support, protect and defend the Constitution, by executing a law which violates and deflowers it.

The new act exalts the Generals commanding districts "into Civil agents, with Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers, responsible neither to the people, nor to the Executive and Commander in Chief of the Army." It makes them perfectly independent of, and sets them above the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and makes them responsible solely to "the revolutionary body that has virtually supplanted the Congress of the United States." That is precisely such a body as the Convention of France was, after the Jacobins became masters of it: it usurps powers upon the game pretexts, and is composed of the same kind of men. The butcher of men, LEGENDRE, and SAINT JUST, ROBESPIERRE, COUTHON, MARAT, PHILIPPE EGALITE, COLLOT D'HERBOIS, and the others whose names are eternally infamous. It has become absurd for one to appeal to the Constitution, and worse than useless to demonstrate that measures proposed are unconstitutional. It was not the *purpose*, either of the Mountain or the Club of Jacobins, or of the Long Parliament, to establish the dictatorship of one man; but each usurped and exercised all the powers of the State, precisely as Congress is doing, and the *accruing* results were ROBESPIERRE and CROMWELL. The Government of the United States has also become a despotism that halts at no Constitutional impediment, regards no rights of personal liberty, and tyrannizes over part of the people and the States, by means of the powers which the rest of each permit them to exercise.

The *Intelligencer* truly says:

If the people of any northern state *endorse* this, what is to prevent congress from passing, to-morrow, next session, or next year, for any one of them, an act precisely similar? For example, what is to prevent congress from enacting that in the state of Massachusetts there shall be absolutely no government except what is subject to a commanding officer, who shall not be removed without the consent of the senate. It would be scarcely a step beyond to name the agent in the act. Thus, that people are at the mercy of congress, that they might to-morrow ordain that that brilliant and powerful state should be delivered over to the personal will of Gen. Butler.

The establishment by Congress of absolute despotisms over the Southern States, releases the people of these States, as we have heretofore shown, from all obligations of allegiance; because the Government of the Nation puts them out of the pale of the law, withdraws from them its protection and the protection of the Constitution, and virtually outlaws them.

We agree with the *Intelligencer*, that "a bill to exonerate generals from obedience to the Commander-in-chief, to erect public agents, and charge them in so many words with the 'execution of an act' or acts of the Congress of the United States, and to declare in positive terms that no State whatever shall exist, except during his pleasure, in his district, is, to our mind, *a bill dissolving the Republic*, exonerating all who choose to accept it as a common law from all obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, removing the President from office, and substituting the principal military officer at the seat of Government, and sundry subordinates at other points."

And yet the people who do this, rebelled, only a little more than ninety years ago, against the country of which they constituted colonies, because Parliament insisted on her power to tax them by act of Parliament, without permitting them to be represented in Parliament. They denounced this as the annihilation of thei rliberties, and as tyranny. Massachusetts, now foremost in creating an actual despotism a million times worse, was then especially emphatic in its denunciations.

It is true that "the contempt with which arguments drawn from the Constitution of the country, the jurisprudence, the habits of mind, manners, and above all, the profoundly fixed political ideas of American people, have been treated, until now it is scarcely with the decency of irony that the Constitution is ridiculed and contemned; have rendered that treatment of such topics almost as useless as it would be in the clash of arms." The argument of order against anarchy is not listened to. The fury of the popular mind is such that the people of the North will sustain their leaders in every act of usurpation, to gratify their hatred of the South. The Generals are publicly thanked by the Congress of the United States for their usurpation of unlawful powers, their assumption of legislative functions, and whatsoever else in their conduct has been both tyrannical and unwise. That is a hideous record which Congress has made, in affirming as valid their unlawful acts, and thanking them for violating the law and robbing private men of their legal rights as well as their political privileges.

There is no longer a Congress, but only a Revolutionary Convention of part of the States. There is still a person called the President, but he is stripped, plucked, picked, shorn and denuded of all his powers and prerogatives, his subalterns empowered to spit upon his orders, his Cabinet Ministers made independent of him, and his power to dismiss them taken away, until his office has almost less respectability than that of a Justice of the Peace or an English beadle. The States are reduced to the condition of mere municipalities, and the whole country only waits until a Master Spirit shall assert its right to dominion, to accept an Imperial despotism. It is as certain to come as the sun is to rise, or else all the teachings of history are worthless.

From the Chicago Tifnes.]

LIGHT THROUGH BLOOD.

The evidence for the defense in the Surratt case has pretty clearly established three points in his favor, and in favor of the innocence of his mother. It has explained the theatrical "gag" introduced in a manner so dramatic on the conspiracy trials concerning the cry: "Ten minutes past ten!" It has shown that the house on H street, where, on the night of the assassination, a woman opened the window and asked some passing soldier what was the matter, was not Mrs. Surratt's house, and that the person who made that inquiry was not Mrs. Surratt, but a Mrs. Lambert. It has shown that it was not John H. Surratt, but one of his pursuers, who dropped a handkerchief bearing his name in a railway station in Vermont.

These three links in the flimsy chain of circumstantial evidence on which an innocent woman was condemned to death have thus been explained by the trial now in progress. The explanations are really more important in proving the innocence of Mrs. Surratt than they are (except the handkerchief story) in the bearing on the presumed innocence of the defendant now on trial. The theatrical clap-trap about "ten minutes past ten" was introduced to support the theory that the assassination was carefully prearranged and set to clock work, and that Mrs. Surratt was one of the conspirators, having knowledge of all the prepared details, including the clock work. This it was attempted to show by the implication (it was never proven) that it was Mrs. Surratt who, at the appointed time, opened her window and asked what was the matter. Without any doubt, there are fools that have religiously believed it was Mrs. Surratt who did that, and that it was done in the consciousness of her own guilt in order to avert suspicion, or else to gratify her spirit of vengeance by learning that the deed she expected at "ten minutes past ten" had been done punctually at the appointed time. Those scoundling loyal creatures that have nursed the idea that its victim was justly put to death, will possibly perceive how easy it is for one influenced by the spirit of fanaticism to be led astray.

Of course, however, none of the philanthropic newspaper concerns that convicted John H. Surratt for assassination in advance of any proof that he was an assassin, will change the verdict they have rendered on account of this evidence in his favor. It is with them as it was with the butcher Macbeth; they are "in blood so deep that, should they wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er."

It will be very difficult for any one who becomes thoroughly familiar, both with the testimony given before the Military Commission, and that on the trial now in progress, to resist the impression, which will grow stronger and stronger the longer he ponders on it, that those who prosecuted Mrs. SURRATT and effected her conviction and execution, *knew* that the principal testimony on which she was convicted was false, and that there was abundant testimony to be had to prove it so. For if the Inquisitor-General, JOSEPH HOLT, had taken a fiftieth part of the pains to find that exculpatory testimony, which he did through the perjured villain SANFORD CONOVER, and with the money of the Government, to purchase testimony to convict, he would have found that to prove his victim innocent. Look at a single fact. On the present trial a witness testified that, a few minutes after the assassination, he passed a house identified as that in which Mrs. SURRATT resided, and a woman threw up a window and questioned him as to the stir caused by the assassination. Mrs. LAMBERT, living next door to Mrs. SURRATT, sees this testimony published in the daily journals, is thereby reminded that she did precisely what the witness stated, and comes forward, sustained by other witnesses, and explains that which cost Mrs. SURRATT her life.

So the Counsel of SURRATT, by inquiry at Elmira, find a cloud of witnesses who prove that JOHN H. SURRATT was at that place on the day of the assassination, and the day before,—men of repute, settled citizens, officials of the city. They find without difficulty the very person who lost SURRATT's handkerchief in Vermont: the actor who called the hour, just before the assassination, with those who heard him do so. Without difficulty they have discredited the principal witnesses of the prosecution, and have positively proven that some of them are perjured scoundrels. The Judge before whom the trial is proceeding is so palpably anxious for SURRATT to be convicted, as to be rather prosecutor than magistrate.

The present trial is a signal vindication of the wisdom of those constitutional provisions, now almost a dead letter, which guarantee to every person accused of crime an impartial investigation by a Grand Jury and impartial trial by a Jury of the vicinage.—If JOHN H. SURRATT were now being tried before a Military Commission, organized, like the former one and that which tried WIRZ, to convict, he would be hung. The testimony that acquits him of complicity in the assassination would have remained unknown or been suppressed, and the pretended trial have been, like that of his mother, a disgrace to the country.

The testimony of WEICHMAN, also, the swift witness who not only criminates JOHN H. SURRATT, but also his mother and sister, seems to be completely destroyed by that of unimpeachable witnesses. Why could not this rebutting evidence have been had on the trial before the Military Commission?

The rule followed by the Judge who is now trying the case seems to be, to admit every thing that the prosecution offers, to inculpate the prisoner, and to reject every thing offered by the defence, in his exculpation, the rejection of which is not *too* absolute and manifest an outrage. It is not so much JOHN H. SURRATT, who is on trial, as the Military Commission that tried his mother; HOLT, BINGHAM, and the Government itself. The innocent blood of Mrs. SURRATT is on the souls of all of them; History waits to record its verdict and judgment; and nothing is to be left untried to avert the sentence of condemnation, even if it costs another innocent life.

PRECARIOUS SHANKS.

Mr. Shanks asked leave to offer preamble and resolutions reciting that there had been no thorough investigation of the treatment of union prisoners by the Confederate war department, and the people think that such investigations should be made, and resolving that a select committee of five be appointed to make such investigations and report to the house with such recommendations as may seem proper, with power to send for persons and papers, appoint clerks, reporter, etc.

The motion was objected to.

Mr. Shanks moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stevens asked whether such investigation should not be referred to the committee appointed at the last session.

Mr. Butler asked why not refer the matter to the committee on conspiracy.

Mr. Shanks said that committee had as much as it could attend to.

The rules were suspended by a vote of seventy-eight to thirty-eight, and the resolution was introduced.

Mr. Dawes called attention to the resolution promising amnesty and grace, and which was copied from that offered by Butler the other day. It attempted to pledge the faith of the government not only that no person shall have used against him the evidence he may give to the committee, but that he shall not be tried at all on any evidence.

Mr. Shanks admitted the resolution was, to say the least, *precarious*, and he would withdraw it.

Perhaps SHANKS thought the investigation might lead to some inquiry as to the treatment of *Confederate* soldiers at *Union* prisons, by which his resolution might become very 'precarious.'

The reconstruction appropriation was reduced to a million, and passed. The house subsequently agreed to the senate amendment, and the bill making an appropriation of one million was sent to the president for approval.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the Surratt trial several more respectable witnesses testified for the defense, still showing that the witnesses for the prosecution were one and all a set of malicious scoundrels.

Senate.—A resolution was agreed to directing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the execution of Maximilian, his decree of October, 1865, how many Mexican soldiers and officers suffered under it, etc.

Hendricks called up the bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes. An amendment was offered authorizing the secretary of war, under the authority of the president, to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 5000 from Kansas and Nebraska and other territories, and suppressing Indian hostilities. Provisions were inserted authorizing the president to appoint commissioners to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, the chairman of the committee of each house and the commissioner of Indian affairs to negotiate with the Indians, and report their proceedings to the president, and after discussion on the general merits of the bill it passed.

House.—Schofield offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of the treasury to withhold payment of $5,000,000 for cotton claims.

A discussion ensued on the political situation of Western Virginia between Hubbard and Van Trumps, the latter claiming she was an illegitimate star in our political constellation, conceived in sin and born in iniquity of modern republicanism. Hubbard defended her course.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the committee on southern railroads to proceed by sub committees.

Resolutions of sympathy for the Cretans were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted asking the president to issue a proclamation to prevent filibustering into Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Julian the secretary of war was instructed to inform the house what quantity of swamp lands granted to the states lately in rebellion remain undisposed of.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the judiciary committee, reported back an amendment to the senate bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended passed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—U. S. officers of the Heroine, of from Tampico, confirm the death of Santa Anna.

Gen Paran has about 700 men at Tampico, Gomez and Canales have about 400, and are recruiting.

The government relinquishes its claims against the Heroine. Her vessel at Tampico for fraudulent sale, but retains a lien for advances by the U. S. consul and collector Kellogg. The vessel has been turned over to naval officers of this port.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—River falling; four feet in canal.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 18, p.m.—Consols, 94; 5-20s, 72½; Illinois Central, 80; Erie, 46½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 22; bullion in Bank of England increased £150,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton closed firm. Sales 15,000 bales; 10½d for uplands; 10¾ for Orleans. Breadstuffs, upward tendency.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton sales 850 bales, quiet and firm, 23½@24c. for low middling; receipts 61 bales. Sugar and molasses light transactions, prices unchanged. Flour quiet, superfine $10 75, choice $18 60. Corn quiet and firm, yellow and mixed 256@30, white 40. Oats firm, 42. Pork quiet, $24 75. Lard active, prime tierce 13½, keg 14. Bacon firm and unchanged. Gold 39½. Sterling 51@54; York sight ½ premium.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour scarce and firm. No. 2 wheat, $2 45@ for No. 1 red. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer. Rye firm, $1 30. Whisky steady, 30c in bond. Pork firm, $23. Bulk meats in active, 10c for shoulders, 12c for sides, 13c for clear sides. Bacon, 11½ for shoulders, 13½ for clear rib sides, 14c for clear sides, 21c for sugar cured hams. Lard dull, 12½c.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales, 3000 bales; uplands, 28½@29c. Flour dull and lower; superfine, $8 60@9c. Whisky quiet and steady. Rye quiet, $1 47@1 50. Wheat, 3c@5c lower. Corn 1@2c lower. Oats quiet and firm, 82@83c for western. Rice quiet. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm, 11½@12c. Cuba Molasses quiet; Muscovado, 51. Pork heavy and lower; new mess, $22 55@22 87½. Money steady, 6@6c for call loans. Sterling quiet and firm, 109½@110. Gold 40. Total exports of specie to-day $302,088. Government stocks quiet. Stocks steady.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Sales of tobacco 162 hhds.; $2@6 for common, $6@8 $17 25 for medium leaf; $21 75 for selections. Flour, low grade nominal; No. 1 new $12 50@13. Wheat, new, $1 25@2. Corn, shelled and delivered, $1@1 20. Oats 85c. Mess pork $23 25. Bacon 11@c. for shoulders, 14c. for clear sides; 20c. for packed fancy hams. Lard in tierces, 12½c. Sugar firmer; 14½@15½c for New Orleans. Raw whisky, in bond, 30c.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Tobacco active and higher for low and medium grades; $3@6 for lugs; $6@12 for common to medium leaf; $6@25 for fillers; $12@17 for black wrappers; $30@65 for bright leaf. Hemp firm, $1 60@1 70 for choice undressed; $2 85 for dressed. Flour; for new, $8@8 50 for XX, $10 75@11 25 for XXX, $12 50@13 for choice and fancy, $14 25@15 for family. Wheat higher; $2 20@2 30 for prime new; $2 32½@2 45 for choice. Corn 90c.@$1 05. Oats firm. Provisions firm, but quiet. Mess pork, $24 75. Bacon 10½c. for shoulders; 13c. for clear sides; 16½c.@16½ for plain hams; 18c@20 for sugar-cured hams. Lard; 12½ for choice tierce; 13c. for keg. Whisky, $2@2 08.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received information from Fort Gibson of the death, by cholera, of Col. John J. Humphreys, Indian agent for the Cherokee Indians, which occurred at that place on the 8th inst.

Gen. Rousseau has been detailed as United States commissioner to proceed to the recent Russian purchases and take formal possession by raising the American flag.

Ex-senator McDougal, of California, is an applicant for the governorship of the new territory.

The impeachers are in council to-night to devise some way to take the impeachment question from the hands of the judiciary committee and to bring the house to a direct vote upon it.

After the trial was over to-day a fight took place between three of the witnesses, Weichman and McMillan on the one side, and a man who testified against them to-day on the other.

The friends of confiscation in congress are claiming that the position of the president's message, on the 'assumption by the general government of southern states debts, is tenable, and that congress should confiscate the property of rebels to pay these debts.

The evidence in the Surratt trial today was principally interesting from the statement of witnesses for the defence as to confessions made to them by witnesses for the prosecution. A man named Cameron, who was on the same vessel with Surratt, and the witness McMillan testified that the latter told him that Surratt had stated to him (McMillan) that he (Surratt) was in Elmira on the day of the assassination. Mr. McMillan, in his examination for the government, denied that Surratt told him anything of the kind. Another witness testified the day that Weichman had told him that he was forced to testify against Mrs. Surratt on the conspiracy trial through fear of being charged with complicity in the conspiracy. The important witness, Matthews, was placed on the stand, and was about to testify that a document, which Booth gave him on the day of the assassination, but which he (Matthews) destroyed, contained a declaration, signed by Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerodt, to kill the president, when objection was made to receiving it; and, pending a decision, the court adjourned. The defence want to make the point that Surratt's name was not signed to this paper.

In a communication to the senate today, in relation to Russian America the president invites the attention of congress to the subject of the recent purchase, for an appropriation for the payment, and also that proper legislation for the occupation and government of the territory as a part of the United States, but it is understood that no legislation of this nature will take place this session.

The state department has voluminous dispatches confirming the Mexican news received through other channels some days since. Official information was received at the same department this morning from our consul at Vera Cruz, announcing that the city and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa were in possession of Juarez's party. The imperial chiefs and foreign troops have all embarked and left the country.

Dispatches have been received here from the south to the effect that there is great sympathy manifested in New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond and elsewhere in that section for the fate of Maximilian.

Secret organizations are being formed there to avenge his death. Large daily accessions are made to the ranks of "the avengers." It is proposed that the expedition will move secretly to Mexico, concentrating in a remote portion of Texas, where supplies will be previously forwarded, and from where a movement will be made upon the liberal army as circumstances dictate. European governments are said to be involved in this movement.

The speaker having stated that the veto message would not come until Thursday, an early adjournment was effected.

MARRIED.

JONES—FREEMAN—On the evening of the 17th, by Rev. Dr. Ford, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN R. JONES to Miss SALLIE M. FREEMAN, all of Memphis.

Miss FREEMAN is one of the loveliest and most highly accomplished daughters of Memphis, while Mr. JONES is one of its most gallant men. He served through the late war in the ranks of the old 154th, and the many scars he brought home will prove him fully "deserving of the fair." May your bark, as it glides down the stream of life, keep far from the breakers, upon which the happiness of so many has been wrecked, but may peace and contentment ever be your companions.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of John A. Sims are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his son, WALKER BROOKS SIMS, from the family residence, on the Pigeon Roost road. Hacks will start from Flaherty & Meschie, No. 57 Union street, This (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Services by Rev. T. H. Witherspoon at 11 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 286, are hereby notified to attend a regular communication This (Friday) Evening, at 8 o'clock. Officers and members of sister Lodges and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of P. M. STANLEY, W. M.
W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. jy19 1t

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tenton county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis. jy19 1t A. WRIGHT.

Somerville Institute.

A SCHOOL for Young Ladies, offering every educational facility and a pleasant and delightful home for the inmates.

Will be Open on September 2d,

Under the continued direction of Dr. R. H. RIVERS, assisted by a corps of able and experienced teachers.

For full information address the President, or the undersigned. J. DICKINSON.
Somerville, Tenn., July 15, 1867. jy19 4w

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is more than superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any house that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney or burn, nor smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—it is not even white coloring matter material for its manufacture is inexhaustible—one man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.

For further information, call on or address
H. C. Bewitt & Co.,
21 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

Attachment Suit.

Monroe Marshall vs. J. Van Selver—Before W. S. Walton, J. P., Shelby county, Tenn.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made this day before me, and the provisions of law of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc., on the property of the defendants, J. Van Selver:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear at my office, No. 19 Madison street, in the city of

BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

DESOTO BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 280 Main street.

GAYOSO Savings Institution, 19 Madison street.

JEFFERSON Insurance and Trust Company, 6 Madison street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 23½ Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

PEOPLES' Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

SAVINGS Bank of Memphis, 294 Main street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BACHLY, F., Boots and Shoes, 341 Main street.

BRIGGS & PETARSON, dealers in Coal, No. 11 Madison street.

BOLLING & LINSTEDT, Grocers, 332 Second street.

CLAYTON, DR., Medicated Baths, 110 Jefferson street.

CAROLINA Insurance Company, 291 Main street.

CLARK, S. E. & CO., Insurance Agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

CAMPBELL, G. J. & CO., Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN, C. F. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 197 Main street.

COBB, E. D. Cotton Broker, 208 Front street.

DAILEY, REUBEN, U. S. Commissioner, 350 Second street.

H. G. DEWITT & CO., Aurora Oil, No. 24 Madison street.

EMMONS & SON, booksellers and stationers, 10 Jefferson street.

EVANS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

E SON BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 267 Main street.

EBBERT & CO., C. H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 191 Main street.

FLAHERTY, JAMES, Agent, Furniture, 320 Second street.

FOWLKES & STEFFEY, Cotton Factors, 194 Second street.

FANNIE BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocers, 300 Main street.

FORD, J. O. & CO., Saddlery, 158 Main street.

GLOVER, L. C., Physician, office at Virginia Hotel.

GLASSICK, & Co. F., Fire Arms, 220 Main street.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 220 Main street.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Cotton Factors, 12 Monroe street.

HUBBARD & LOVELL, Saddlery, 331 Second street.

HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, Attorneys at Law, East Court and Second streets.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 246 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street.

HOLLENBURG & OERTEL, Building Materials, 348 second street.

HAILMAN, FRED S., Saddlery, 56 Jefferson st.

HOFFMEMPE, U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO., Steamboat and Ticket Agents, corner Main and Madison.

HEINRICH, P. H. & Bros., Confectioners, 226 Front street.

IVINSON, EDWARD, Grocer, 294 Main street.

KIRKLEY & JOINER, Produce 44 Monroe street.

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 344 Second street.

LUNN & MALLON, Gas Fitters, 204 Main street.

LEVY & MILLER, Steamboat Agents, 5½ Madison street.

LESLIE, JOHN, Painter, 7½ Madison street.

LINSEY & VREDENBERG, Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO., B., Dry Goods, corner Main and Jefferson streets.

MENKEN BROS., Dry Goods, 263 Main street.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

MERRYMAN, BYRD & CO., Jewelry, 275 Main street.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY, Merchant Taylors, 3 Madison street.

MAYER, MARSCHUETZ & CO., tobacco, cor ner Jefferson and Second streets.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INSURANCE CO., 22 Main street.

MEGIBBEN & BRO., Liquors 281 Main street.

MOODY & WIMBISH, Commission Merchants, 4 Bradley Block.

MITCHELL, A. O., Milliners, Mme., N. E. corner Court street.

MOFFAT, JAS. G., Trimmings, 347 Main street.

NEW MEMPHIS Theater, Jefferson street.

NATHAN BROS. & CO., Liquors, 262 Second street.

OWEN, MOORE & WEST, northwest corner Madison and Main streets.

PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys, Main, over German National Bank.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Madison street.

PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY No. 272 Front street.

PIKE, L. H., Attorney, Little Rock, Arkansas

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, Hardware 364 Main street.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, Jefferson block, Second street.

ROBINSON, W. A. & CO., Founders, Main street, opposite Gayoso House.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., Gayoso Planing Mill, 214 Adams street.

RADCLIFF, F. E., Lime, Cement, etc., 39 Madison street.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber, 174 Madison street.

SHLOSS & BROS., Dry Goods, 257 Main street?

SMITH, W. R., Undertaker, 20 Monroe street.

SMITH, OWEN, Undertaker, 368 Second street.

STITH, F., Architect, Irving Block, Second street.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, 42 Madison street.

SHULTZ, A. O., Locksmith, 119 Jefferson street;

SPECHT, JOSEPH, Confectioner, Madison between Main and Second.

STEINKUHL, JACOB, Liquors, 228 Third st.

THOMPSON & WILSON, Sail Loft, 304 Front street.

TOOF, S. C., Job Printer, 15 Court street.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO., Tobacco Factors, under Greenlaw Opera House.

THRALL & CO., Merchant Tailor, 9 Jefferson street.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Insurance Agent, No. 17 Madison street.

VACCARO & CO., Liquors, 324 Front street.

WINCHESTER & HARCHER, Attorneys, 227 Second street.

WHITEMAN BROS., Printing Paper, 37 South Court street.

WILLIAMSON, JR., & CO., Commission Merchant, 2 0 Front street.

WADE, H. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 285 Main street.

WESSON, A., dentist, 248 second street.

WALKER, BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 269 Main street.

WORSHAM HOUSE, corner Adams and Main.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO., Wood and Willow Ware, 320 Main street.

JOHN A. DENIE. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

DENIE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Western Produce.

No. 41 South Side Court Square.

jy4

CHOLERA.

DR. GARDNER'S Celebrated Cholera and Diarrhea Mixture, for sale at J. W. FALLS' & CO., 331 Main street. This Medicine was originally prepared by Dr. M. Gardner, and used with success in thousands of cases of cholera. Inquire of any of the following persons who have used the Medicine in their families:

SAM. TATE. B. GREENLAW.
W. W. CALDWELL, JOHN DUNCAN,
E. M. CASH, T. E. NORMENT,
HENRY DALLIS, TOM MAYDWELL,

And old citizens of Memphis generally. jy3tf

BARTLETT'S

PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND Water-Cooler Combined

IS the best and only perfect PROVISION PRESERVER in the world, and will keep Meats, Fish, Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, etc., longer, dryer and colder with LESS ICE than any other Refrigerator in use.

The Polar Refrigerator

is the only one patented having a condensing surface exposed to the provision chambers, to extract the moisture and impurities from the air. Sold on ... by

je2-1f McKINNEY, BRYSON & CO.

GARDEN AND DAIRY LANDS FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

WE offer at private sale and at very low price, about ONE HUNDRED ACRES of that celebrated Garden Region, Lee, in Raleigh Road, two miles northeast of the city, subdivided into lots of from THREE TO SIX ACRES EACH—some partially, or wholly cleared, and some heavily timbered. The great fertility of these lands, and their convenient distance from the city, offer the finest advantages for Market Gardens and Dairies, the neighborhood consisting mostly of those who have grown rich in these departments. Terms: THIRD CASH, balance in ONE AND TWO YEARS IN TIME, with interest.

Plans may be seen at our office, and we will be ready at any time to show the lands. Mr. Jones has instructions to sell, and we shall give to purchasers every inducement that can be offered.

jy16 2w ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

A. O. SHULTZ,

PRACTICAL LOCKSMITH, SAFE MAKER, MACHININST AND GENERAL IRONWORKER,

No. 119 Jefferson Street,

Between Third and Fourth Streets,

Is prepared again to do all work connected with the above branches, from the plain Key or Bolt to the manufacturing of complicated Burglar Proof Safes. Come and see, and encourage home manufactures.

Particular attention paid to Repairing of Safes. All work warranted.

jy8 1m

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. SMITH is a candidate for re-election to the office of State Senator for the 24th District, composing the counties of Shelby and Fayette. Election on the first Thursday in August. ap24 tf

FOR CONGRESS—

Mr. Editor: Please announce me as a candidate for re-election to Congress, with the understood Constitution and the unqualified indorsement of the administration of Andrew Johnson as my platform of principles, which will be more clearly defined in my forthcoming circular address, and a personal interview prior to the election. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

apr19 te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—

A few day boarders can be accommodated at No. 101 Adams street.

BOARDING—

Two or three rooms, well furnished, can be obtained by gentlemen or families, by application at 109 Madison street. Also day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—

Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 304 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal.

BOARDING—

Furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at reasonable rates at No. 196 Monroe street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 206 Second street, near Madison. fe21 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—

An A1 Business Man to assume control of a General Life Insurance Agency for the State of Arkansas. Company a prominent one, and boasts an unprecedented success. Address Home Office, Lock-box 724, Cincinnati, O. jy13 1w

WANTED—

EVERY BODY TO KNOW OF THE

MEMPHIS SAIL AND AWNING LOFT,

No. 304 Front Street,

(MOSBY BLOCK),

Window and Verandah Awnings

FOR Offices, Hotels, and Private Dwellings. Special attention given to moving Safes, Rigging, Hoistaways, and all kinds of Rope and Canvas Work. THOMPSON & WILSON. 304 Front street, upstairs.

WANTED—

AGENTS—$10 to $30 a day to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, is the most simple, durable, and the cheapest low priced machines make the CHEAPEST. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circular address, M. M. BEACH & CO., 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn. jy7-3m

WANTED—

An APPRENTICE to learn the Barber and Hair Dressing business. Also, lventistry in all its branches. Parents having a son, or a young man who would like to learn the business, will find a good situation, with board and lodging, by calling on Anthony Scmitze, No. 357 Main street. jy16

NOTICES.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on presentation.

OWEN, MOORE & WEST, Agents. 22½ Madison street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 6½ Main street.

Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my21 tf

FOR RENT—

The STORE-HOUSE, on Second street, known as the OLYMPIC.

ALSO,

The ARCADE LIVERY STABLE, on the alley south of Madison street, between Second and Third streets.

GANTT & WADDELL.

ap21 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

The Shoemakers' Shop of Jacob Malel, deceased. A good stand—complete and well furnished. This desirable stand for sale by JULIA MALEL, adm'r. Inquire of JOHN WINKLANDT, 25 Main st. jy6 tf

FOR SALE.

A Steam Engine, Nearly New.

THREE feet stroke, thirteen inch cylinder, fifty horse power, plate with feather, pulleys, pipes, boiler, fire front, grate bars, and smoke stack complete.

Also a five (5) horse portable engine and boiler complete, at low figures. Inquire of M. PYE,

Bradley Block, Water street.

je9 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and several counties, Arkansas.

This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.

Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas cotton land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash,

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys at Law, 293 Main street, Memphis.

mh3-1f

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING IN-vestment. The plantation is known as the Lower Lake Stuff, on White river, Ark., 5 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared, 15 feet above the late overflow, the remainder heavily timbered, together with the wrecks of half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (c. p.) two good Work Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low prices and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. L. H. Appeal Office.

my4 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Schultz & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP RESCHER.

July 1, 1867. THOS. B. WEBB.
C. H. SCHULTZ.
ALEX. ROBB, Jr.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership, to commence July 1, 1867, and continue until May 1, 1868, under the firm name of RESCHER & WEBB. The general partners are P. RESCHER, of Memphis, Tenn.; THOS. B. WEBB, of Memphis, Tenn.; the special partner is C. H. SCHULTZ, of Cincinnati, Ohio. General nature of business, buying and selling Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

P. Rescher contributes	$12,463 11
Thos. B. Webb "	10,987 05
C. H. Schultz "	10,000 00

P. RESCHER,
THOS. B. WEBB.
C. H. S. SCHULTZ.

Memphis, July 1, 1867. jy12 6w

W. MESSICK, Attorney at Law.

Office: No. 317 Second Street, near Corner of Monroe,

jy13 MEMPHIS, TENN.

Chancery Sale

—ON—

Thursday, July 25, 1867.

No. 1041 N. B. D.—D. H. Evans vs. J. K. Richardson et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree in this cause I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at No. 303 Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Thursday, July 25, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., the following described property, to-wit: Embraced in a deed of trust by James S. Richardson to John Ainslie, Trustee, for D. H. Evans, dated January 3, 1865, to-wit: Twelve Billiard Tables, Half Size, two Billiard Balls, one Walnut Bagatelle four light Gas Burners, twelve Wooden Sign Lamps, one Gas Rack, twelve Chandeliers, one small Walnut Ball Racks, one Plate, four Sofa Chairs, one walnut Office Table, eight light Gas Burners, one circular top Washstand, one Bar and four Fixtures complete, one Bar and four Fixtures complete, three 1 medium size Cushion Racks, one walnut Office Desk, one 8 light Bronze Chandelier, three Stoves and Pipes, and all fixtures contained in Billiard Hall, No. 303 Main street, known as the Imperial Billiard Hall.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

W. C. McCLURE, Clerk and Master.

NOTICE.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—Our people are so susceptible to yankee swindles that they are often taken in by plausible circulars, etc. One of our most esteemed citizens received the following circular yesterday, the reply to which we publish below:

C. A. TAYLOR & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir—From what we can learn of public sentiment we are satisfied that there exists a strong feeling against lotteries in your state, and desiring to remove all such prejudices by selling a good prize to some influential person in your locality who will give it publicity, we take the liberty to enclose you a scheme of the grand Havana lottery, in which we offer you the preference to purchase a very finely arranged certificate of a full package of fifty-six tickets which we have selected in the above lottery for the cost of only ten dollars. To convince you of our confidence in its success we will guarantee you another package in the succeeding lottery free of charge, if the certificate we send you fails to draw a prize of at least $1000. We make this offer in good faith with a desire to sell you the capital $100,000 or some other good prize, and all we ask is that after we have sent you the amount the certificate draws, you will use your influence among your friends in our favor—so as to increase our business. Should you think favorably of our offer enclose us ten dollars as the certificate selected will be sent by return mail. As our usual habit is to remit prize money by draft, please give us the name of your nearest bank that there may be no delay in sending you the money you may draw. You can make your calculations for a good prize as we have adopted this plan to extend our business and we find it fully answers our expectations. We sent a prize of $25,000 to a planter in Onachita county, Arkansas, last month, and in class 777, we sent $40,000 to a gentleman in Louisiana in this way, and we hope to have the pleasure of sending you the capital, $100,000, in this lottery. Let us hear from you by return mail. Enclose us $10 if you accept our offer, and the package will be sent immediately, the result of which we confidently think will be satisfactory to you.

Yours respectfully, C. A. TAYLOR & CO.

P. S.—In remitting please send postoffice order, draft on New York, or express or registered letter.

MEMPHIS, July 15, 1867.

Gents:—Your circular letter, with "brilliant scheme" inclosed, was duly received per fast mail. I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind and generous intentions.

I have no prejudices against lotteries, consequently no scruples in receiving what you so generously proffer. As I deem your *guarantee* made in *good faith*, and accept it as such, you will please deduct the five dollars from the $10000 guaranteed and send me certificate of deposit, or draft to the National bank, Memphis, for $5000 payable to my order; or if you prefer to send the prize of $25,000 or $50,000, or $100,000, which you say you wish me to have, you can make the same deduction per $1000, and remit the balance, and I will then give your *brilliant scheme* the greatest *possible publicity* in this section.

Very gratefully, your obedient servant,

F. M. C. Vic.

MEMPHIS MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above association was held at the Gayoso house on Wednesday night last. A large number of the stockholders was present. In the absence of President Gen. N. B. Forrest, Dr. Magavock was called to the chair. After some discussion the chair appointed the following committee upon the part of the Lexington club were adopted, with but little change. To these were added some local rules called for in the premises. Gen. Forrest took the chair after having participated in the discussion as to the adoption of the rules. After some discussion as to the proper name for the grounds, it was decided to call them the Memphis Association grounds. Five hundred copies of the by-laws were ordered to be printed. On motion the president was authorized to appoint a secretary and treasurer, and arrange his salary. The salary of the secretary was fixed at two and one-half per cent on all collections. The treasurer, J. W. Megibben, Esq., gave bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties ($40,000 only was required). The following races and purses were arranged to come off in November, under the auspices of the National turf congress:

FIRST DAY—NURSERY STAKE.

1st Race.—Two year old colts, best three in five, purse $300, mile heats, sweepstake.

2—Green stake—three year old green horses mile heats, purse $400, close 15th September.

SECOND DAY—GAYOSO HOUSE STAKE. 1—Mile heats for all ages. Gayoso house adds $400.

2.—Two mile dash, purse $300.

THIRD DAY.

1.—Two mile heats all ages, $500.

2.—Three mile dash, all ages, $800.

FOURTH DAY—OVERTON HOTEL STAKE. 1.—Horses owned in Shelby county in September, purse $1000, mile heats.

2.—Three mile dash, all ages, purse $1000.

FIFTH DAY—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TURF CONGRESS STAKE.

Rule under the regulation which the committee appointed by the turf congress adopt—the Memphis association to add $1000. This purse will be $3000.

SIXTH DAY.

1.—Mile heats, three best in five, for all ages, $500.

2.—Consolation stake for beaten horses who have run at this meeting—Mile heats, horses to be handicap by a committee appointed by the president. The meeting was characterized by harmony and good feeling; the various measures were discussed with care, and only adopted after careful consideration. The turf sports in Memphis are in good hands, and under the management of the present officers and directors we cannot fail to have a brilliant meeting in November.

THE CHOLERA.—We have from time to time given our readers the best advice and suggestions we could on the subject of this dreadful scourge, and we hope, with some good effect. There is no doubt that many cases of cholera exist in the city and suburbs, and it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, but at the same time, we deem it well proper to state that the disease is brought on by imprudence in eating unripe fruit and unhealthy vegetables, fresh pork and lamb, which are not fit for diet at this season. A very large number of the cases occurring are among negroes and that class of whites who live in the extreme northern and southern portions of the city, in poorly ventilated apartments, and pay but little, if any, attention to their personal cleanliness. The use of disinfectants and ordinary care as to diet, ventilation and a free use of daily baths, will do much to ward off this disease, which, without proper care, will undoubtedly visit us during the hot season.

CRICKET.—We learn from a prominent member of the St. George's cricket club of this city, that at a meeting held on Wednesday night last the invitation of the Lexington City club to play a friendly match was accepted, and the secretary ordered to notify the New Orleans club of the acceptance, they to select their own time. The St. George's club propose to play a match among themselves on Thursday next, the sides to be chosen on the ground. The wickets will be pitched at two o'clock p.m. All cricketers and friends of the game are invited to be present on the occasion.

A GAME OF SHOOTING.—A slight difficulty having occurred between Col. Jesse Forrest and an Italian barber named John Baroni, in reference to a small business matter on Wednesday, when both parties were arrested by the police. Yesterday morning they were both fined. After the adjournment of the court they met on Jefferson street, when the quarrel was renewed, each drawing a pistol. That of the barber failed to go off, while Forrest fired, hitting his opponent in the hand, inflicting a slight wound. Both parties were arrested and will be tried this morning.

Mansfield's Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial.—We know of no medicine since the apostolic period which has worked more miraculous cures than the Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial. It is the only true panacea for diarrhea, dysentery, flux, colic, cholera morbus and all bowel affections which has ever been discovered. It operates directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the stomach, liver or bowels. Ye who pine upon the brink of the grave, when all other remedies fail, hasten to try its marvelous power.

Public Ball.—A public ball will be given at the Trotting park garden, this (Friday) evening. Admittance free.

Special Order.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT MET. POLICE, MEMPHIS, July 15, 1867.

The feverish anxiety that exists in this community, growing out of anticipated election riots on the first of August, the damaging effects upon the interests of the city, should these anticipations be realized, and the censure that would justly attach to the police commissioners should they fail to take the necessary precautions to prevent an outbreak, furnish sufficient reasons for extraordinary measures to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of May, 1866. To accomplish this object the citizens of Memphis are requested to furnish three hundred special policemen to co-operate with the regular police force of the city. Arms and equipments will be furnished by the police commissioners. It is desirable that those who are willing to serve should leave their names and places of residence at this office or at either of the station houses before the 28th instant, in order that an organization may be effected before the day of election.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Superintendent M. P.

jy16 10t

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—No business was transacted on yesterday. The jurors were discharged until this morning. The cases set for trial to-day are:

968.	The State vs.	J. R. Miller, larceny.
970.	"	vs. Chas. Henderson, larceny.
972.	"	vs. Mary Sanderlin, larceny.
973.	"	vs. Bill Moody, larceny.
974.	"	vs. Watt Johnson, larceny.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The following cases will be taken up to-day:

131. Shaw vs. F. M. Winterscat et al.
132. Ramsey & Co. vs. Powell & Co.
134. Peebler et al. vs. Wallhering.
135. Hill, receiver, vs. Schofield.
136. Wm. is Neal.
137. Ames, Woodbury & Jones vs. Cross.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—Joseph Wolf to G. H. Judah, bill of sale, $12,500, distillery, three miles from Memphis, near Lutes' mill, including a ten years' lease on two acres of ground, and other property attached to same; Jos. Capello to Felix Franciolla, trust deed to secure note $638 50, lot No. 243, on Main street extended, opposite Mississippi and Tennessee railroad depot, on Overton tract, the estate conveyed being an undivided half interest in the same under a lease; J. T. Handlan to J. C. Parker et al., deed $5000, lot on north side of Beale street, 40 feet by 100, said lot being 35 feet from the S. E. corner of the lot, decreed by chancery court to Lucien Mead; Charles Lofland et al. to Julia C. Bailey, executrix, lot No. 12, two miles S. of Memphis, on the plat and subdivision lately made by Humphreys, C. E., of the "Lofland tract," decree of chancery court to J. T. Robinson, 10 acres of Humphreys, C. E., in castle of Robinson vs. Robinson, et al.; same to J. T. Robinson, et al., 10 86-100 acres, designated in same plat as above; Edward McDonnell, et al. to B. B. Waddell, trustee, one house, corner of Promenade and Concord streets, being lot No. 25, fronting 52 feet on Promenade street, and running back to an alley, and personal property.

The Aurora Oil.—The introduction of this oil is destined to work a great revolution in the lighting world. It possesses many advantages over all other means of light, from the fact that it is much cheaper than gas or coal oil, is free from any offensive smell, and best of all, non-explosive. We have examined it thoroughly, and without hesitation pronounce it superior to anything extant for the purposes for which it is recommended. It is also superior to turpentine for paints, oils and varnishes. The proprietors, Messrs. H. C. Dewitt & Co., have an office at 24 Madison street, but they dispose of state and county rights to manufacture only. Their patent has seventeen years to run. Territory is being sold rapidly, and parties desiring to make money will find this a good investment. Don't forget, 24 Madison street, up stairs.

ap21 tf

Hesperian Liniment is the best remedy for Horses. It cures Cuts, Galds, Sprains, Swellings, etc., in three days' time. No one should be without a supply of the great Hesperian Liniment. Price only twenty-five cents. Wm. D'eench & Co., proprietors, St. Louis.

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Copper-smiths and Sheet Iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

Toho! Toho! Sportsmen.—For sale 4 fine brace of Gordon Setter Puppies, "Black and Tan," bred from stock imported by our genial friend and good sportsman, W. A. Williams, Esq. To those in want of a thoroughbred dog, this is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply at 32 North Court street. jy23 tf

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MACHINERY SUPPLIES,

And a general assortment of

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

MACHINISTS' TOOLS,

BELTING, PACKING,

HORSE POWERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLE AGENTS

Straub's Corn Mills,

E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins,

Ingersall's Portable Cotton Presses,

Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills,

Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.

368 Main street,

Memphis, Tennessee.

jy18 w1m

GEORGIA, STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of

"The Masonic Orphans' Home."

W. W. BOYD, Deputy Grand Master, Principal Manager.

ESTABLISHED by Act of Legislature of Georgia, passed Dec. 15, 1865. The whole profits devoted to the

Relief of the Widows and Orphans.

Single Number Scheme, or Royal Havana,

DRAWN MONTHLY,

Prizes Payable Without Discount.

Combination or Three Number Scheme.

DRAWN DAILY.

Prizes, $5000 to $1 00.

Single Tickets, $1 00. Packages, $5 00. Discount on Prizes 15 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME.

Drawn Daily.

Numbers Selected by Purchaser, Prizes, according to amount, paid.

No Discount on Prizes.

All Prizes Cashed at this Office.

FAY & CHANDLER,
257 Main street, 16 Jefferson street,
Key Box 270 P. O. General Agents,
Memphis, Tennessee.

N. B.—The public are respectfully invited to call on the General Agents for Tennessee at their office as above, where they will receive full particulars respecting this noble charity.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA, JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS SPECHT, C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES, JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER, NICH FRECH,
H. H METTE, E. MEYER,
J. F. HOFFMAN, AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

feb3 6m

BRIGGS & PETERSON,

—DEALERS IN—

PITTSBURG COAL,

No. 11 MADISON STREET,

KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of Best Pittsburg Coal.

BRANCH OFFICE:

19 Union St., J. B. MOSELEY, Ag't.

Orders for the winter's supply left at either office will be promptly attended to, at the lowest market price. jy17 tf

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

THIS ASSOCIATION will celebrate their approaching Anniversary at

BUNTYN'S STATION,

On Thursday, the 25th July.

It will be a grand gathering of the old citizens of Memphis and Shelby county. An old-fashioned Barbecue, Music and Dancing, and the most interesting portion of the programme of the occasion.

Members of the Association will see the importance of paying promptly their annual fees, so that the occasion may be creditable to themselves and gratifying to their guests. Members who do not pay either of the Committee can hand their fees to the Secretary, at No. 19 Union st.

C. D. McLEAN, President.
J. B. MOSELEY, Secretary. jy13

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing P ans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attenty interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

LEGAL.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Trust Deed to me executed by A. Streets on the 12th day of June, 1865, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in Book 59, at large, pages 473, 474 and 475; and also in pursuance of a Decree made by the Hon. William M. Smith, Judge of the Chancery Court of Memphis, on the 1st day of April, 1867, in the cause of Joseph Hannahs et al. vs. Streets et al., which, at the request of the holders of the notes secured by said Deed of Trust, I will, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described tracts or parcels of land lying in the counties of Monroe, Green, St. Francis, Craighead and Woodruff, State of Arkansas, viz: In township 3, N range 3, W section 15, 640 acres; W ½ of section 14, 320 acres; S W ¼ section 11, 160 acres; W ½ of S W ¼ of section 24, 80 acres; E ½ of section 23, 320 acres; E ½ of section 26, 320 acres; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of section 24, 40 acres; S E ¼ of section 25, 160 acres; S E ¼ of section 36, 160 acres; fractional section 31, 302 85-100 acres; N E fractional ¼ of section 31, 68 84-100 acres; N E fractional ¼ of section 30, 149 99-100 acres; N E ¼ section 29, 160 acres; N W ¼ section 28, 160 acres; N W ¼ section 27, 160 acres; N E ¼ section 19, 141 66-100 acres; N W ¼ section 20, 160 acres; S fractional ½ of section 17, 320 acres; W ½ of section 16, 320 acres; section 21, 640 acres; section 22, 640 acres; section 23, 640 acres; section 24, 640 acres; E ½ of section 15, 320 acres; E ½ of section 14, 320 acres; E ½ of section 13, 320 acres; E ½ of section 25, 320 acres; E ½ of section 36, 320 acres; E ½ of section 31, 320 acres; W ½ of section 32, 320 acres; W ½ of section 33, 320 acres; W ½ of section 34, 320 acres; W ½ of section 35, 320 acres; W ½ of section 26, 320 acres; W ½ of section 23, 320 acres; W ½ of section 14, 320 acres; W ½ of section 11, 320 acres; W ½ of section 2, 320 acres; W ½ of section 1, 320 acres.

In township 3, N range 2, W—Section 12, 640 acres; section 11, 320 acres; W ½ of section 10, 320 acres; N W ¼ of section 15, 160 acres; N W ¼ of section 14, 160 acres; section 13, 640 acres; N E ¼ of section 23, 160 acres; section 24, 640 acres; section 25, 640 acres; section 26, 640 acres; section 27, 640 acres; section 28, 640 acres; section 29, 640 acres; section 30, 640 acres; section 31, 640 acres; section 32, 640 acres; section 33, 640 acres; section 34, 640 acres; section 35, 640 acres; section 36, 640 acres; E ½ of section 22, 320 acres; E ½ of section 27, 320 acres; E ½ of section 34, 320 acres; E ½ of section 3, 320 acres; E ½ of section 10, 320 acres; E ½ of section 15, 320 acres; E ½ of section 2, 320 acres; E ½ of section 1, 320 acres.

In township 3, N range 1, W—Section 12, 640 acres; section 11, 320 acres; W ½ of section 10, 320 acres; N W ¼ of section 15, 160 acres; N W ¼ of section 14, 160 acres; section 13, 640 acres; section 24, 640 acres; section 25, 640 acres; section 26, 640 acres; section 27, 640 acres; section 28, 640 acres; section 29, 640 acres; section 30, 640 acres; section 31, 640 acres; section 32, 640 acres; section 33, 640 acres; section 34, 640 acres; section 35, 640 acres; section 36, 640 acres; E ½ of section 22, 320 acres; E ½ of section 27, 320 acres; E ½ of section 34, 320 acres; E ½ of section 3, 320 acres; E ½ of section 10, 320 acres; E ½ of section 15, 320 acres; E ½ of section 2, 320 acres; E ½ of section 1, 320 acres.

In township 3, N range 4, W—Section 12, 640 acres; section 11, 320 acres; W ½ of section 10, 320 acres; N W ¼ of section 15, 160 acres; N W ¼ of section 14, 160 acres; section 13, 640 acres; section 24, 640 acres; section 25, 640 acres; section 26, 640 acres; section 27, 640 acres; section 28, 640 acres; section 29, 640 acres; section 30, 640 acres; section 31, 640 acres; section 32, 640 acres; section 33, 640 acres; section 34, 640 acres; section 35, 640 acres; section 36, 640 acres; E ½ of section 22, 320 acres; E ½ of section 27, 320 acres; E ½ of section 34, 320 acres; E ½ of section 3, 320 acres; E ½ of section 10, 320 acres; E ½ of section 15, 320 acres; E ½ of section 2, 320 acres; E ½ of section 1, 320 acres.

In township 3, N range 5, E—S ½ of section 18, 320 acres; section 19, 640 acres; N ½ of section 30, 320 acres; section 24,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

Of twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

Office at Virginia House,

Adams street, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Real streets, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DR. A. S. COUSINS,

Late of Richmond, Va.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of MEMPHIS.

OFFICE—BETHELL BLOCK,

Corner of Main and South Court streets, where he can be found both night and day.

jes6 1f

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, - Arkansas.

mh19 3m

DENTISTS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. N. M. SNEED, DENTIST, FORMERLY of this city, but for four years past in savannah, Ga., having purchased of Dr. W. Gaston his office, furniture, etc., on corner of Main and Union streets, Memphis, and on the 1st day of August next will resume his occupation, and he is vacate. I hope to receive that liberal patronage Now, in these EVIL DAYS, as YOU people generously gave me when our beloved South was not in the hands or "the Philistines."

Avalanche copy one week. jy7 2w

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office and Residence to

No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worsham House.

ap6 dawly

DR. A. WESSON,

DENTIST,

Office, No. 254 Second street, Irving Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DR WESSON offers his successful practice of more than twenty years and the well known reputation as a skillful Dentist as a guarantee that every operation performed by him will give entire satisfaction. He is in possession of all the latest improvements in dentistry. Teeth extracted without any pain whatever, and replaced immediately if desired.

Don't mistake J. E. Wasson for A. Wesson.

LAWYERS.

J. E. R. RAY. M. D. WELCH.

RAY & WELCH,

Attorneys at Law,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Office on the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, up stairs. Entrance No. 237 Main street.

Attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy. jy9 1f

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE.

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Louisiana, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank;

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS TENN.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.

mh5 1f

BARROUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 290 Second Street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

M. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mh15 tf

R. L. DIXON. W. L. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GROS ESTABL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

REUBEN DAILEY,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

No. 350 Second Street.

Depositions in Admiralty cases taken in Short-hand and transcribed. No extra charge. ap24 3m

D. G. KENNY, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. J. B. PORTER.

KENNY & PORTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

—AND—

GENERAL AGENTS,

HAVING permanently established our Office in No. 2 KIT WILLIAMS BLOCK, corner of Madison and Second streets, we intend devoting strictly a Real Estate Brokerage in Memphis and the surrounding country, together with Surveying, Draughting and Engineering in its various branches. The drainage of Swamp Lands, Locating and Estimating Levies, etc.; also, the Rental and Leasing Department of our business will receive special attention, and we trust, by strict attention to the benefit of customers, we hope by prompt-ness and diligent attention to business to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

D. G. KENNY.
J. B. PORTER.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these Samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Prest.,

Charlotte, N. C.

jy7 2w

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a trust deed executed to me on the 1st day of June, 1866, by Moses Jones and Christopher Zimmerman, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Shelby County, Tennessee, for the purpose of paying the debt therein secured, I will on

SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF AUGUST, 1867,

at the salesroom of Messrs Royster, Trezevant & Co., No. 276 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., (Ayers' Block), sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot of ground in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis, known and designated upon the plan of Hill's subdivision of County lot No. 34, as lot No. 40, situated at the southeast corner of Robeson and Hill's streets, fronting 75 feet on the south side of Robeson street and extending southward for depth 148½ feet between lines parallel with Hill street, to an alley together with all of the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The title to the above property is believed to be good, but I will only sell and convey as Trustee. Equity of redemption waived. Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.
Logwood & Peyton, Attorneys jy3 tds

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1218.—J. Mason Campbell et al. vs. John Nelson et al.

IT appearing from the Sheriff's returns in this cause that the defendants J. B. Ferguson, Lucy Williams and C. Williams are not to be found in their respective counties, (Fayette, Davidson or Shelby), and upon whom personal process cannot be served, and Lucy Lowry, sister at law of Francis Vance, deceased, and C. Williams is her husband.

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, and the said Lucy and C. Williams show cause why this suit should not be revived against them as the heirs of Francis Vance, deceased, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Gantt, Scott & Heiskell, Sols. for Complainants. jel lawiw

Attachment Suit.

CLERK'S OFFICE, June 22, 1867.

John Antrim and Edward Lowe Sneed, partners as Antrim & Sneed, Plaintiffs, vs. M. W. Rice and Thomas J. Reid, partners as Reid & Brother, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of Section 26 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendants, Reid & Brother;

It is therefore ordered, That said defendants appear at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the cause set for hearing "ex parte;" and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Daily Appeal,

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.

A copy:
JOHN W. GRAHAM, Deputy Clerk.
H. Clay King, Attorney for Plaintiffs. jel6 lawiw

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metalic and Wooden Coffins.

Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufacturer of WOODEN and METALLIC COFFINS, of all kinds.

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

No. 7 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. R. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at the above place a full assortment of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

mh5 1f

LEATHER, HIDES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT ANY

SADDLES OR HARNESS

GO TO

S. FRED. HAILMAN,

No. 90

JEFFERSON STREET.

If You Don't Believe It, Go and See.

ap5 3m

HIDES, HIDES, HIDES!

WANTED, WANTED, WANTED!

I Will pay the highest Market Price, at the Memphis Tannery, in Chelsea, or at

M. APP & CO.'S,

No. 360 Front street.

mh30 3m

HARDWARE.

WM. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

FOUNDERS

—AND—

MACHINISTS,

Opposite Gayoso House,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

ap6 3m

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STATIONERY,

No. 197 Main Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

WE have, connected with our house, a first-class

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, BLANK BOOK and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.

Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Cuba, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:

Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans; R. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis. jel6 2t

No. 4 Hutchins' House.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

—AND—

J. O. Ford & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY

—AND—

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Old Stand Opp. Court Square,

NO. 257 1-2 MAIN STREET,

Memphis, Tenn.

Exclusive Cash Basis.

Particular attention paid to SALES OF REAL ESTATE, and proceeds deposited in BANK to credit of parties, or remitted either by Draft or Express, as directed. jel6 1f

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1757.—John Overton vs. Geo. A. Stovall et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Geo. A. Stovall, is a resident of the State of Louisiana and non-resident of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in July, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the MEMPHIS APPEAL.

A copy—attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Gantt & Waddell, sols. for complainant. jel lawiw

Attachment Suit.

Law Side Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, May 31, 1867.

William Black, Plaintiff, vs J. S. Williams and William Williams, firm or J. S. Williams & Co., Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 26 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendants, J. S. Williams & Co.;

It is therefore ordered, That said defendants appear at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the cause set for hearing "ex parte;" and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis DAILY APPEAL.

A copy:
JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
B. H. CAPERS, D. C.
J. A. Taylor, Attorney for Plaintiff. jel lawiw

COTTON--COMMISSIONS

W. H. GOODLETT. J. E. GOODLETT.

GOODLETT & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION Merchants, 282 Front street, over J. F. Frank's, Memphis, Tenn. Consignments of all descriptions solicited. je14 dawCm

RUFFIN, FINNEY & CO.,

(Successors to Norment, Ruffin & Finney).

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 15 Union Street,

(Up-stairs in Lee Block—Rooms, Nos. 11 and 12.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale and storage of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. je2 1f

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Next to Commercial Hotel, Up Stairs.

Prompt attention paid to all business intrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. my2 1m

E. D. COBB,

Cotton Broker,

AGENT

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and all its connections.

Office, 208 Front street.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
B. F. HECKERT, Freight and Transfer Agent, Cincinnati.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, JR., & CO.,

Storage and Commission House

NO. 200 FRONT STREET,

Store and Sell on Commission.

ap23 3m

JOHN J. BROWN, Formerly of the firm of Dean & Brown, Richmond, Va. REUBEN E. BROWN, Late of Olive Branch, DeSoto county, Mississippi.

JAMES E. DILLARD, Late with Crowder & Co., Memphis.

BROWN, DILLARD & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

VIRGINIA AND WESTERN

Tobacco Agents,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

214 Front Street, Cor. Adams,

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Will give strict attention to the sale of all consignments entrusted to their care. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in hand. Remittances promptly made on all sales. apl8 dawsin

E. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis, Tenn. C. B. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bros., Cairo.

LAWRENCE & CARTER,

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 228 Front Street, (Up Stairs),

MEMPHIS, TENN.

mh2 3m

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

198 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

M'COMBIE & CHILD,

No. 61 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

feb27 6m

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

feb23 3m

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale

Commission Merchants,

NO. 361 FRONT STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

Special attention to all business entrusted to us.

feb26 1f

JOHN K. MOODY, of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, and Vicksburg, Memphis and Arkansas River Packets. JOHN WIMBISH, Late of N. Carolina

MOODY & WIMBISH,

Successors to

HAINER, MASON & DYER,

Commission Merchants

—IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS

—AND—

Western Produce Generally,

NO. 4 BRADLEY BLOCK,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. O. BRADLEY,

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS. Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

daw

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TO SPRING.

[ALBERT PIKE.]

O, thou delicious SPRING!
Nursed in the lap of rain and subtle showers,
Raising from clouds exhaled from dews that cling
To tender beds of rare and fragrant flowers,
And honeysuckle bowers,
That over grassy walks their tendrils fling:
Come, gentle sense!

Thou lover of soft winds!
That wander from the invisible upper sea
Whose foam the clouds are, when young May unbinds
Her silvery hair, and with sweet sympathy
Makes crisp leaves dance with glee,
Even in the teeth of that old sober hind,
Winter unkind.

Come to us! for thou art
Like the pure love of children, gentle Spring,
Filling with delicate pleasure the lone heart;
Or like a maiden virgin's welcoming;
And thou dost bring
Fair skies, soft breezes, bees upon the wing,
Low-murmuring.

Red Autumn, from the South,
Contends with thee. What beauty can he show?
What are his purple-stained and rosy mouth,
And rust-brown cheeks, to thy soft feet of snow,
And exquisite fresh glow,
Thy timid flowers, in their sweet virgin growth
And modest youth.

Hale Summer follows thee,
But not with beauty delicate as thine:—
All things that live rejoice thy face to see;
But when, in purple-stained and rosy mouth,
For Arctic ice, and whine
Thick-frozen, greet under a shady tree,—
With dreams of thee.

Come, sit upon our hills,
Wake the chilled brooks, and send them down their side,
To make the valleys smile with sparkling rills;
And when the skies into their places glide,
And Ice and Snow,
Like to pride,
L ton, will breathe thine influence that thrills
The grassy hills.

Alas! sweet Spring!—not long
Will thou remain, ament thee as we may;
For as rude Summer was stout and strong,
Thou wilt grow thin and pale, and fadeaway
As dreams fill, scared at day:
Then wilt no more to us or earth belong,
Except in song.

So I, whosing, shall die,
Worn thin and pale, perhaps, by care and sorrow;
And, fainting, with a soft, unconscious sigh,
Bid unto this poor body that I borrow,
A long good-bye,—to morrow
To enjoy, I hope, eternal Spring on high,
Beyond the sky.

1829.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, July 18, 1867.

The money market remains dull and close and presents no new features of interest.

Exchange is in better supply, but rates are generally firm, bankers checking at ¼ to ½ on St. Louis and Cincinnati, and ½ to ¾ on New York. Eastern cotton bills are taken at par.

Gold is in demand for shipment at 139, and there is very little on the market. The decline of 1c in New York yesterday afternoon was caused by sales of government gold, but a firmer feeling characterized that market this morning.

Silver is in demand for shipment at 130 for the half quarters, but offerings are light, nor is there any local demand.

City scrip is dull at 58 to 60c buying and 61 to 62 selling, and most dealers regard offerings with indifference.

Police scrip is dull and nominally 60c buying and 65c selling.

County scrip is dull at 78c buying, and 80 to 82c selling.

Stocks and bonds are dull and nominal.

Southern money is generally dull. Transactions so light as barely to afford quotations.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

At last reports the comptroller of the currency had received reports from twelve hundred of the sixteen hundred national banks. Quite a number of these national institutions are not in a condition to even get up a "condensed" quarterly statement. We have before published a list of the failures and suspensions in this line. It is increasing steadily.

In New York, money is in full supply at 4 to 5 per cent for call loans. The New York *Tribune* of Friday last says:

Commercial paper is more carefully examined, but, when strictly first-class and short, sells at 6 to 7 per cent. Second rate passes at 8 to 10, and there is a good deal of "extra longdoing" at corresponding high interest. Present indications favor an easy money market on call, but August may produce a different state of things. On the 10th proximo, compound notes to the extent of $50,000,000 fall due, and after mode of payment becomes of interest to borrowers. If the treasury pays them, it will probably put itself in funds, by selling gold, and drawing its balances with the national banks closely, two operations not favorable to rampant speculation. Should the department, however, issue the 3 per cent. certificates in exchange for them, there will be no vibration in the money market of consequence. With a-sis at 1081 for the new issue, it is the plain duty of Mr. McCulloch to pay every dollar of coupon matured. The crop reports, advices from all sections of the country are of the most favorable character, and it is now almost certain that the harvest of 1867 will exceed in quantity and quality anything ever known. This bright prospect may be darkened, but sure is the appearance of things at present, taking the concurrent testimony of careful and experienced judges.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Commerce	50
" W. Tenn.	40
" Chattanooga	60
" Middle Tenn.	70
City Bank	60
Merchants' Bank	50
Northern Bank	50
Ocoee	0
Planters'	80
Union	80
Shelbyville	80
Southern	95
Traders'	95
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	95
" Selma	50
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern " Bank	42
Northern "	50
Central	6
Southern	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	22
" Charlotte	23
" Cherendon	2
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	40
" N. Carolina	32
" W. Carolina	70
" Washington	60
" Wilmington	16
" Yadkinville	7
Commercial Bank	10
Farmers' Bk of N. C.	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners' & Plant'rs B'k	27
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	5 40
80 "	90
160 "	1 80
160 " new	1 30
160 " "	1 30

M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Miss. Central R. R. bonds	90
" " new	64
Memphis City bonds	75
" " coupons	58

Georgia.	
Augusta Bank	90
Bank of Augusta	40
" Athens	40
" Columbus	40
" Commerce	1
" Fulton	40
" Ex. of State	40
" Middle Ga	30
" Savannah	40
" State of Ga	12
Central R. R. & B'k Co.	95
Bank of Augusta	25
Farm'rs & Mech'cs	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co.	96
Marine Bank	30
Mech's & Farm's B'k	5
Mech. Bank	4
Union Bank	4
Mechanic's Bank	2
Southern Bank	1
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	23
" Charleston	5
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	15
" Hamburg	15
" Newburg	30
" Orangeburg	7
" State, old is'e	7
" State, new	5
Commercial Bank	7
Exchange Bank	12
Farm. & Mech'ics	1
Merchants' Bank	6
People's Bank	40
Planters' Bank	7
Plant'rs & Mech's B'k	10
South W. R.	22
Southern Bank	55
Union	55

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland	9
£7 for 1 lb. ster ing	35
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 35 francs for $1 00.	
GERMANY.	
Bremen Rix Dollars	70
Frankfort, 65½c for 1 florin	70
Sweden, 25½c for one ricasdaler	25

COTTON—The report of an advance of 1d in Liverpool caused a better feeling here, and buyers responded more liberally to the views of holders. Sales of middling at 23½ to 24c, low middling at 21½ to 22½c, good ordinary at 20 to 21c, and ordinary at 17 to 18c are reported. Receipts and shipments continue light.

The general market is dull excepting meats and breadstuffs. Bacon is in better supply and easier. Cornmeal is active at a decline. Corn firmer. Hay dull, no receipts. Bran lower and active. Oats in limited supply and advanced to 97c. Pork is quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Active at $40 on levee.

BUTTER—There is very little choice in market. Selling at 23 to 25c. Common is plentiful and unsaleable.

CHEESE—Nothing in market.

CHEESE—Very light stock and little demand; western reserve, 15c; English dairy, 18c.

COFFEE—A fair stock and demand. Rio, 24 to 28c; Laguayra, 30 to 32c; Java, 35 to 40c.

CORN—The market is firmer. Selling on levee at $1 08 to $1 12 for yellow and $1 15 to $1 18 for white.

CORNMEAL—In better supply and active, at $2 25 to $2 50 on levee.

EGGS—The market is easier and active. Fresh packed, 23 to 25c.

FLOUR—The market is dull but prices firm for the finer grades. Common, $6 to $8; superfine, $9 to $10; X, $11 to $12; XX, $13 to $14; XXX and all fancy brands, $15 to $17.

HIDES—There is active demand for all kinds. Flint, 18c; dry salt, 16c; green salt, 10c; green, 8; deer skin, 30c.

HAY—The demand is entirely local and is light. Selling in store at $23 to $24.

LARD—Fair stock and moderate call. Tierces, 12 to 13c; kegs, 14 to 15c.

LIME—Not active, with a good supply. Ohio, $1 40 to $1 50; Cape, $2 25 Alabama, $2 25.

MOLASSES—The supply is not large, and demand fair. Common to fair, 70 to 80c; choice, 90 to 95c; syrup, $1 to $1 50.

MACKEREL—There is a good stock on hand. Prices are steady at $21 to $22 for No. 1; $19 to $20 for No. 2; $17 to $18 for No. 3. Half barrels and kits in proportion. Virginia roe herrings, half barrels, $8 50; Virginia mess, $7 00; North Carolina family roe herrings, $9 50; cut per barrel, $16 00; white shad, per barrel, $9 50 to 10 00.

OILS—The market is well supplied. Coal, common, 48 to 50c; extra, 53 to 55c; lard, $1 25 to $1 50; train, $1 15 to $1 25; linseed, $1 60; sperm, $1 75 to $2; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—Light receipts and prices higher. Selling on levee at 97c.

ONIONS—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—The market is active and firm. Mess pork is selling at $24 75 in store; prime mess, $21 50; clear sides, 15c; shoulders, 11½ to 12½c; canvassed hams, 18½ to 22c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 20c.

POULTRY—Dull, old selling at $5 50 to $6; young at $3 to $5 per doz.

POTATOES—No old in market. New sell at $4 ? bbl. from store, and dull.

ROPE—A light stock with no demand. Prices are steady. We quote for machine made 12½ to 13c; hand made 10 to 11c.

SUGAR—The receipts are light, and prices are firm. The stock of refined on hand is meagre. Crushed and powdered, 18½ to 19c; A coffee, 17½c; B, 17c; C, 16 to 16½c.

SALT—There is a good stock on hand and demand light. Sacks, $2 30 to $2 60; barrels, $3 to $3 25.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. We quote natural leaf at $1 10 to $1 25; fancy Virginia, new work, $3 to $1 25; fine bright, pounds, $1 to $1 10; medium de., pounds, 60 to 85c; common bright, pounds, 50 to 60c; fine and fancy smoking, 75 to $1 50; common, 30 to 50c.

TAR—In kegs, $6 per doz.

WHISKY—The market is dull for all grades. Common, $1 65 to $2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25 to $3; Bourbon, $3 25 to $5.

Wagon and Carriage Material.

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Gay, Third and Hickerson street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00 @ $15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 75 25
Wagon wheels	14 00 @ 16 00
Buggy hubs, pr set	1 25 @ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 80 @ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	1 50 @ 3 60
Wagon spokes, do	2 70 @ 3 75
Best felloes, do	1 80 @ 3 80
Sawed felloes, do	1 50 @ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	65 @ 90
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00 @ 2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00 @ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50 @ 17 50

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was extremely warm. Near evening we had a shower of rain, but it failed to cool the atmosphere. Business on the levee was dull. The river here is declining steadily. At Louisville the river is reported falling slowly. The Ohio is declining at Louisville, with four feet two inches in the canal and five and a half feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. White river is receding steadily, with ten feet to Augusta and three and a half feet from there to Jacksonport. The Arkansas is reported stationary, with seven and a half feet to Little Rock.

Arrivals.

Steamer Sam. Gaty, Vicksburg.
" Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Dan. Able, Vicksburg.
" Henry Ames, New Orleans.
" Lady, Marianna.

Departures.

Steamer Sam. Gaty, St. Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans.
" Henry Ames, New Orleans.

Boats to Port.

Sam. J. Hale, Gleaner, Dan. Able, Lady and Celeste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. John Elliott left last evening on the Belle St. Louis for Cairo, to superintend the painting and fitting up of his fine White river packet, the Des Arc. She will resume her regular trips in the White river trade in a few weeks.

The City of Cairo, Capt. Bob. Reily, is the regular Cairo and St. Louis packet for to-day. She will leave the wharf at the foot of Jefferson street at 5 o'clock this evening.

Col. S. W. Duvall has been appointed United States inspector of hulls for this port. Col. Duvall is well qualified for the position, and will doubtless fill the office with credit to himself and friends.

The Sam. Gaty passed up from Vicksburg for St. Louis yesterday morning.

The Henry Ames, from St. Louis for New Orleans, passed down last night with a fair trip.

The Lady, Capt. Ward, leaves to-day at 5 p.m. for Helena, Moon Lake and Marianna.

The Gleaner, Capt. King, is filling up for the Arkansas river and all way points. She will leave at 5 o'clock p.m. to-day.

The Dan. Able arrived from Vicksburg last evening with a fair passenger trip. She is the regular Saturday Vicksburgs and bends mail packet, and is receiving for a regular trip.

The Rubicon, Capt. Blake, will leave the City wharfboat to-day at 5 p.m. for Vicksburg and the bends. Mr. Alf. Grissom presides in the office.

The Mary Swan, Capt. Hukill, arrived from Evansville last evening with a cargo of agricultural produce. She leaves to-day at 5 p.m. for a return trip to Cairo and Evansville.

The Belle St. Louis cleared last evening for St. Louis with a good passenger trip.

The Marble City is the regular Saturday Cairo and St. Louis packet.

The Sam. J. Hale arrived yesterday from Cincinnati with a large cargo of agricultural implements and western products. She returns to Cincinnati today at 5 p.m.

The St. Patrick is being painted and fitted up and will leave on Tuesday for Vicksburg and the bends.

Late Arizona advices state that the Colorado river is so high that the breakwater at Gila overflowed the country, causing the entire destruction of Arizona; only two building were uninjured—the side of Fort Yuma was completely wrecked.

The mail boat Maj. Anderson, on her last trip to Cincinnati, broke the wrist of the starboard pitman, causing it to run through, or break the after-head of the cylinder, crippling the wheel, and she had to complete the trip on one wheel. She is now laid up for repairs.

Capt. Rogers' new side wheel steamer, now at Pittsburg, built for the New Orleans and Mobile trade, arrived on Saturday night and is attracting much attention.

A public meeting was held at Chattanooga on Wednesday, to take action relative to the improvement of Tennessee river and the establishment of a daily line of steamers between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

St. Louis exchanges of Wednesday have the following: The river is still declining at this point, with a fine stage above and below. All the upper rivers are still falling; this condition calls for no special comment. Arkansas was active on the wharf yesterday. The New Orleans steamers Henry Ames and Pauline Carroll, and barges, the Vicksburg and the Memphis packets having received freight liberally. The Arkansas packet was likewise filling up rapidly. Weather quite warm. It is a singular fact that during the high water of three months past a depth of eighteen feet of sand has been washed out of our harbor.

We regret to learn that Capt. P. A. Alford, recently commanding the steamer Ed. Gay, died in this city at seven o'clock yesterday forenoon, at his residence in the Tenth ward, of congestion of the liver. We understand that his remains will be taken to Hamburg, Ill., on Thursday, there to be interred with those of his wife, who died some two months since. Capt. A. was widely known on the western waters, and highly esteemed by a host of friends and acquaintances.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 17th, says: The Cincinnati papers are stating what purports to be information from Washington through Capt. Ross, that the rump congress, at its present session, will dispose of the "canal subject." If there was a darkey at the bottom they undoubtedly would be full—and, by the by, before ten days we will have no such good luck. The present congress are incapable of doing a good turn for the west, or, in fact, doing anything honest, we ought to add, but omit it, and conclude with the hope that they will give the people something worth the greatest possible